THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

DEMOCRACY.

The Work of the New York Convention.

The Candidates and Who They Are—Rebels Ventilating Themselves at the Ratification Meeting.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE CANDIDATES.

The Candidates at the Manhattan Club.

This morning's New York *Herald* says:—

The great centre of interest last evening, especially to the leaders of the Democratic party, was the Manhattan Club rooms.

Both Governor Seymour and Mr. Blair spent most of the evening here, and, of course, were the chief cynosures of interest as well as observation by members of the club, by visiting delegates, and the whole host of politicians present. The nominees of the convention were warmly congratulated on their nominations. There is not much if any doubt as to the acceptance of the nomination by Governor Seymour. He made last night no special and pointed avowal on the subject, but his intimations to his more immediate political friends place the matter beyond question. As to the acceptance by Mr. Blair of his nomination that is unquestioned. Champaign congratulatsons and toasts prophetic of future success of the party were the features of the evening.

Horatio Seymour.

In sketching the Democratic candidate for the Presidency this morning the New York *Tribune* says:—

"Governor Seymour's life is more remarkable for what it lacks than for what it contains. A long catalogue might be made of the public stations usually filled and official experiences enjoyed by politicians before entering upon the race for the Presidency, and which are wanting in Mr. Seymour's career. He is exclusively a New York politician, having never sat in Congress nor ever held any Federal office whatever, or been in any way connected with national affairs. Yet though a State politician his name is identified with no measure of State policy, as have been these of De Witt Clinton, Silas Wright, Governor Tompkins, Azariah C. Flagg, Governor Seward in his earlier career, and other politicians who won their fame in the service of the State. Though Mr. Seymour's official positions have been confined to State offices, his political capital with the Democratic party has all been obtained by his views and course on national questions, upon which he has always been the embodiment of timidity solely. If there are any political crises in which caution or cowardice, flavored with duplicity, would be the highest statesmanship, Mr. Seymour might prove equal to such emergencies. But wherever courage or executive ability were required he would be sadly wanting. In this, as in all other respects, he stands in square, marked, and strong contrast with General Grant. No two men could have been nominated whose personal characters and history would have so exactly represented the conflict between the Union Republican party and the Democratic Rebel party during the war as Grant on one side, and Seymour on the other. Grant never held a State office, his whole public life being identified with the service of the nation at large. Seymour never held a national office, his whole public life being identified with the politics of his State. Grant's public record is summed up in the single fact that he saved the country in the greatest crisis to which it was ever subjected. His part in subduing the Rebellion could have been performed by no other person, and it is not too much to say that without him the Rebellion never would have been subdued. Of Seymour we can only say that he aided not by a feather's weight to preserve the Union. These contrasting facts are the gist of the claims of the two men on their respective parties for their nomination to the Presidency.

Horatio Seymour was born in Pompey, Onondaga county, N. Y., in 1811, and is now in the 57th year of his age. He is the seventh in lineal descent from Richard Seymour, one of the early settlers of Hartford, Conn., from whom are also descended Governor Thomas H. Seymour, of Connecticut, Origen S. Seymour, who represented Litchfield county, Conn., in Congress; David L. Seymour, who represented Rensselaer county, N. Y., in Congress, and Senator Seymour, who for twelve years represented Vermont in the United States Senate, of the last of whom Governor Seymour is a nephew. Governor Seymour's grandfather, Moses, served as a Major in the Revolutionary war, and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne. He afterward represented Litchfield county, Conn., in Congress for seventeen years. His son Henry, father of Horatio, was born in 1780, and at manhood removed to Onondaga, where Horatio was born. Afterward Henry removed to Utica, and served in the Legislature and as Canal Commissioner. Horatio was liberally educated, studied law, and entered upon the practice in Utica; but, finding that the care of his father's large estate, together with that of John R. Bleecker, his father-in-law, required all his attention, besides rendering the pecuniary profits of his profession unnecessary, he relinquished practice, and has since devoted himself solely to the management of his estates.

He was always a Democrat, and has never incurred the merit or demerit of being outside the party. In 1842, at the age of thirty years, he was elected Mayor of Utica. In the fall of 1841 he had been elected to the Assembly. He sat in the Assembly until 1845, when he was elected Speaker. During this term he aided to elect Daniel S. Dickinson to the United States Senate.

In 1850 he was nominated for Governor against Washington Hunt, on a platform mainly of opposition to the appropriation of the future revenues of the State for enlarging the Erie Canal, which he contended was in violation of the Constitution adopted in 1846. He was defeated, however, by 262, though Mr. Church, the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the same ticket, was elected by a considerable majority, the entire vote being—for Hunt, 214,614; Seymour, 214,352.

In 1852 he was again nominated by the regular Democrats against Hunt, Whig, and Tompkins, Free Soil, and was elected, the vote being for Seymour, 264,121; Hunt, 239,736; Tompkins, 19,299. On this vote also Seymour ran about 3000 behind Church, the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. His principal official act was his veto of the Maine Prohibitory Liquor law.

In 1854 he was again nominated and defeated, the vote being for Seymour, 156,495; Ullman (Know-Nothing), 122,282; Clark (Maine law), 156,804; and Bronson, 33,850. This was a falling off in the Democratic vote of nearly 100,000, and the result for the time consigned Mr. Seymour to private life. In the dissensions of the Democratic party, made up in a confused way of the slavery question, canal questions, and personal issues, the Hunkers, or "Hards," led by Daniel S. Dickinson, Greene C. Bronson, Schell, and the like, were the pro Slavery; the Barnburners, led by John Van Buren, were Free Soil, and the "Softs," with whom Seymour affiliated, were opposed to all agitations, and were for maintaining the harmony of the Democratic party as the first article of the faith.

Mr. Seymour, therefore, stood by the administrations of Pierce and Buchanan in all their betrayals of freedom and usurpations in behalf of slavery. Though the original position of the Softs was one of compromise between the two extremes of the party, as the country approached the great struggle of 1860, the Northern States contained no more truckling devotee of the slave power than Horatio Seymour. He advocated the Crittenden Compromise as a measure of pacification, thus vindicating his reputation as a trimmer and half-and-half man. He was invited by the committee of the great Union-square meeting, held upon the fall of Fort Sumter, together with other leading Democrats, John Van Buren, Fernando Wood, Archbishop Hughes and the like, to indorse the cause of the war for the Union. Hughes wrote a vigorous letter recommending the maintenance of the Government. Even Wood for the time took the same stand. But Seymour declined to co operate, and deprecated all effort to maintain the Union by force. He has asserted that while at Milwaukee he aided in paying the expense of sending a regiment to Washington, and that on his return he made a speech before the New York Legislature, which was so far loyal that Governor Morgan thought it calculated to modify the opposition of the Copperhead members of the Legislature to the war, and therefore moved a vote of thanks. He also allowed his name to be placed by the Adjutant General at the head of county committees for furthering enlistments, all of which facts prove rather the desire of the Union men to win him to good behaviour than any intrinsic loyalty on his part.

In the fall of 1862, under the influence of McClellan's disastrous failures in the Chickahominy campaign, which were ingeniously distorted into charges not against the General, but against the President, the Union cause was sadly depressed in New York, and Governor Seymour was nominated against General Wadsworth. General Wadsworth was defeated by a gang of corrupt Republican politicians, who, failing to rule the nominating Convention, took revenge on its patriotic candidate by secretly supporting the Democratic nominee. Seymour was elected, though running, as on all other occasions, largely behind his ticket. As Governor, he pursued his characteristic timorous course, occupying himself mainly in reducing the quota of New York, in proving that it had been filled instead of filling it, etc., until the July riots in this city in opposition to the draft. The object of these riots, which were undertaken while Lee's army was still in Pennsylvania, was to stop the draft, not only in New York, but in all the States, and so compel the Government to abandon the war. A series of vast murderous mobs of many thousands each, swayed wildly through the city, killing, burning, and robbing, venting their vengeance especially on negro orphan asylums, schools, and tenements, but killing also Republicans, soldiers, draft officers, police, and whoever came adversely in their way. From 1000 to 1500 persons were thus being murdered. At the time of Governor Seymour's arrival at the City Hall a large mob of rioters, who had assembled in front of the *Tribune* office, and were being urged by their leaders to make an assault upon it, hearing that the Governor wanted to address them, moved *en masse* over to the City Hall, where Seymour delivered to them the following speech, their ringleader standing beside him while he spoke. He said:—

MY FRIENDS:—I have come down here from the quiet of the country to see what was the difficulty, to learn what all this trouble was concerning the draft. Let me assure you that I am your friend. [Uproarious cheering.] You have been my friends—[cries of "Yes, yes!" "That's so." "We are and will be again"]—and now I assure you, my fellow-citizens, that I am here to show you a test of my friendship [Cheers.] I wish to inform you that I have sent my Adjutant General to Washington to confer with the authorities there, and to have this draft suspended and stopped. [Vociferous cheers.] I ask you as good citizens to wait for his return, and I assure you that I will do all that I can to see that there is no inequality or wrong done to any one. I wish you to take good care of all property, as good citizens, and see that every person is safe. The safe keeping of property and persons rests with you, and I charge you to disturb neither. It is your duty to maintain the good order of the city, and I know you will do it. I wish you now to separate, as good citizens, and you can assemble again wherever you wish to do so. I ask you to leave all to me now, and I will see to your rights. Wait until my adjutant returns from Washington and you shall be satisfied. Listen to me, and see that there is no harm done to either persons or property, but retire peaceably.

The draft was not stopped, and so far Governor Seymour's promises were falsified, but its enforcement required 25,000 troops to be withdrawn from the army to New York, at a time when they were most needed to confront the enemy. Probably no public officer ever more signally disgraced himself than Governor Seymour did on this occasion by making promises which he could not perform, to those who were contending against a Government he had sworn to support. At this time Governor Seymour prepared the way for Pendleton, by predicting repudiation, by arguing the hostility between the East and West on the national debt question, and by advocating taxation of the bonds. Pendleton having since stolen his thunder and surpassed his eloquence on these questions, he has recently spoken more moderately, and at last leaned sufficiently the other way to raise an issue on which to defeat Pendleton.

In 1864 Seymour was again nominated for Governer, but was beaten by Governor Fenton, Seymour again running far behind his ticket. In the National Democratic Convention of that year, at Chicago, Seymour was permanent President, and the New York Delegation exercised a ruling influence. The platform which declares the war a failure was jointly concocted by Seymour and Vallandigham, the two leading spirits of the Committee on Resolutions. Thus, at the darkest crisis of our great struggle with the Rebellion, Mr. Seymour took the lead, and exercised a more potent influence than any other man in denouncing the war as a failure, encouraging the Rebels to fight on, and spreading distrust in the minds of our army and people, and dismay in the hearts of the friends of the American Union throughout the world.

The means by which Horatio Seymour has obtained his present nomination are characteristic of that low political cunning and duplicity which have marked his whole career. His influence, as shown by his recent speeches, is adverse to Pendleton's doctrines, which he formerly advocated, and by his control of the New York delegation, whose vote for Church was a transparent subterfuge, was all directed to defeat Pendleton. For this purpose he at first declined the nomination, so that his name should not be brought into antagonism with that of Pendleton, and so make the fight an open one. For this purpose the New York delegation talked about voting for Packer, and English, and Chase, and finally did vote for Hendricks. All this was done so adroitly that it finally became necessary for Pendleton's delegation to nominate Seymour themselves to prevent the success of Chase or Hendricks, either of which would have been fatal to Pendleton's future aspirations. Since Seymour's henchmen had voted for Hendricks, the latter could do no less than return the vote, and thus began the mob-like stampede which ended in the nomination of Seymour. The whole affair was an adroit specimen of political hypocrisy, by which the actual favorite of the majority of the Convention was not only sold, but was induced to nominate the trickster who had defeated him.

Mr. Seymour is a skillful political gambler and a cunning demagogue. In all matters of a partisan character he mistakes falsehood for fact with an affectation of religious sincerity which is little less than exasperating to all men who are capable of recognizing a lie when they hear it told. He has all of Johnson's low cunning, with Buchanan's accomplishments and cowardice. It is difficult to conceive of any character whose accession to the Presidency would place the Government in hands so weak, unsteady, factious, and corrupt, or do so much to plunge the country into anarchy, rebellion, and civil war.

Frank P. Blair, Jr.

Frank P. Blair, Jr., is selected as the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency, to balance Seymour upon the same principle that our forefathers in carrying their grain to mill, having put the grain into one end of a sack, found it necessary, to keep it from sliding off, to put a stone into the other. Seymour, with his peace record, is the grain, and Blair, with his war record, is the stone. Seymour represents the Northeast and Blair the Southwest. Seymour represents the men who didn't fight, and Blair represents the men who fought, but were sorry for it. Not to leave the figure incomplete, the ass that carries the sack is the Democratic party.

Frank P. Blair, Jr., has a record much more national and conspicuous than Seymour. Mr. Blair, Sr., as the founder of the Blair dynasty, the editor of the *Globe*, and a staunch and valued supporter of General Jackson, and subsequently an organizer of the Republican party and supporter of Fremont, was one of the most sagacious political managers the country has ever known.

Frank P. Blair, Jr., was born at Lexington, Ky., February 19, 1821, was educated at Princeton College, N. J., and, removing to St. Louis, adopted the profession of the law. Entering upon political life, he became a leader of the Free Labor or Emancipation party of Missouri. He served as a private in the Mexican war. In 1848 he sustained Van Buren and the Free Soil party, opposing the extension of slavery into the Territories, and advocating its abolition in Missouri. In 1852 he was elected from St. Louis county to the Legislature of Missouri as an Abolitionist, re-elected in 1854, returned to Congress in 1856, edited the Missouri *Democrat*, a radical Republican paper, and continued in Congress until the outbreak of the Rebellion, and was Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs.

Entering the army in 1861, as Colonel of Volunteers, he was soon after appointed a Brigadier-General by President Lincoln. He divided his services between Congress and the army to the great disgust of his present political associates, who tried hard to have him either deprived of his seat in Congress or of his commission in the army. He served with average credit in some of the earlier campaigns of Grant and Sherman, commanded a division in McPherson's corps in May, 1862, and was appointed a Major-General late in the same year, resigning his seat in the Thirty eighth Congress to devote his entire time to the command, but by the action of the House subsequently the seat was assigned to his contestant, Samuel Knox. The Democratic party steadily reviled him as a civilian general, or military politician, indebted for his position to political favoritism.

After McPherson's assignment to the Army of the Tennessee, General Blair succeeded to the command of the 17th Army Corps, formerly McPherson's, and continued to command it with credit during Sherman's march to the sea, and in the subsequent march to Richmond. In 1866 he was appointed by President Johnson Collector of Customs for the port of St. Louis. Towards the latter days of President Lincoln's administration the Blair family fell into disfavor with the Republican party, who, at their Convention in Baltimore, requested the removal of Montgomery Blair from the Cabinet. Since then Frank P. Blair and the rest of the family have ranked as conservatives or "soured radicals" and supporters of reconstruction on the Rebel basis. Mr. Blair now turns up as a makeweight. The grist which the Democratic party is carrying to the mill is not Blair but Seymour.

THE RATIFICATION MEETING.

Shortly after the nominations were made for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency by the Convention posters were issued announcing that a ratification meeting of Seymour and Blair would be held in front of the club room of the Democratic Association, at Union Square, in the evening, which would be addressed by General Wade Hampton and other distinguished Southern delegates. At eight o'clock a very large assemblage was gathered in front of the building, which was illuminated with paper lamps.

Speech of General Wade Hampton of South Carolina.

Upon General Wade Hampton making his appearance upon the balcony, he was greeted with loud and long continued applause. He said:—I am sure you will believe that I had no intention of addressing a public meeting in this city at all, and I attribute your generous greeting solely to the good feeling of the people of New York in their generosity and nobleness towards the Southern States in general. (Great applause.) [At this juncture, a couple of the Chinese lanterns burning above the head of the speaker took fire, and were extinguished by the beating of the blazing fabrics by one or two gentlemen on the balcony, to the no small amusement of the audience, whereupon the General resumed:—I did not look to have a fire in my rear. (A voice—"You had more than one during the wars, General." Laughter and cheers.) I come, then, solely that I might thank you for the kindness you have extended to us, and to all the Southern States, and that I might be able to explain to you why we are here in this great city at the present time. When we came North, it was determined by us, by nearly all the representatives of the Southern States as well, that we would take no part in this National Democratic Convention, because we were afraid that we of the South, if we should indicate our preference for any particular candidate, might accidentally select a man who would bring defeat upon the great Democratic party in the contest of the coming November. We were, therefore, determined from the very start to permit the Convention to make such a choice as would insure the success of the party at the polls, and relieve our people of the radical despotism which has so long oppressed us. (Great applause.) Acting upon this determination, we at first cast our vote for the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, who had been our steadfast friend for so long, who had stood between us and ruin, and who still heroically persisted in remaining the friend of our oppressed and down-trodden people at the South.

The nominations that have been made to-day—Horatio Seymour for President, General Frank P. Blair for Vice-President—will meet with the hearty and powerful indorsement of nearly all Southern men. (Cheers.) When we fought you, we fought in good faith; and we laid down our arms in good faith; and now we only crave a peace among us in good faith. Not that peace which the radicals (hisses) are giving us, which places the black heel of the *nigger* upon our necks; we do not want a continuation of that sort of "peace," but such a peace as the Democratic party can give us in the triumph of its righteous principles at the coming election.

Remarks of Ex-Governor Vance.

Governor Vance was received with much enthusiasm. He said if any one should ask why he so lately engaged in Rebellion against the Union of the States, was there, he would answer by an anecdote. An old nigger, since the days when, as the expression is, "freedom tuk em," was found by his master in the custody of two soldiers. The master expressed regret at seeing his former servant in such a predicament, and inquired how he came there. "Massa, afore de Lord, I would'nt a been here, only de sojers fotch me." And so with Governor Vance, the soldiers fotched him. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Vance related a series of anecdotes, keeping the audience in good humor, and oblivious to the threatening rain, all going to show the very indifferent quality of office-holders at the present time in the South. The pot has been boiling a long while, and the scum was now on the top; if it is not taken off the whole mass will be spoiled. (Laughter.) If the North would remove the military the South would take the scum off itself. The Freedman's Bureau (groans) had probably been heard of at the North. But if the people had not heard of it they had been obliged to pay for it. If a white man is disposed to abuse a poor negro, and is complained of to the Bureau, all he has to do is to feel in his vest pocket, and the negro is given a lecture about behaving himself. With regard to the South being the Union there were two theories—one that she was out, another that she was in. The South was not conquered, in the sense in which foreign territory is conquered, but simply reduced to subjection to the Constitution of the United States, which she was willing to obey. (Applause.) Do we want Virginia, as the land of Washington, and Jefferson, and Madison, and as the land of the men at Yorktown, in the days that tried men's souls? or do we want Virginia as the land cursed with Hunnicutt and the carpet-baggers? ("No," and hisses.) Do we want the South, whose great crops used to cover our wharves, and furnish two-thirds of the export trade of the country?

The speaker in continuation said he would not have his hearers suppose that the Southern whites entertained hostility to the negroes. On the contrary, they were grateful to the colored race for their fidelity during the war. They were willing to show that gratitude in any way short of making them their masters.

Think what a power the nation would possess if, along with Sherman, Sheridan, and McClellan, its armies could be led by Lee (cheers), and that archangel of war, Stonewall Jackson. (Enthusiastic cheering.) The speaker concluded by dwelling in eloquent terms on the glorious future awaiting the country when it should become united.

Seymour to Speak To-night.

At the meeting last evening it was announced by one of the speakers that Mr. Seymour will this evening address the citizens of New York in front of Tammany Hall, and publicly accept the nomination of the Democratic Convention for candidate of the party in in the ensuing Presidential campaign.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The following are editorial extracts from the New York papers of this morning:—

The Tribune.

If the Democratic Convention had been intent on selecting that candidate for President least likely to win Republican votes and most certain to arouse and intensify Republican opposition, it could not have hit the mark more exactly. Horatio Seymour has been the deadliest, most implacable enemy throughout, of the ideas which triumphed in the abolition of slavery and discomfiture of the Rebellion. He was an open advocate and champion of that Nebraska bill whereby slavery shamelessly repudiated a solemn compact whereof she had reaped the full advantage, and strove to wrest from free labor a vast region which she had quitclaimed for a valuable consideration in hand. For the victims in Kansas of Border Ruffian arson, outrage, and murder, he had never a word of cheer or sympathy. He was for Buchanan against Fremont when this State gave the Pathfinder a plurality of 80,000. He was for anybody against Lincoln in 1860, when New York gave the latter a clean majority of 50,000. Mr. Lincoln being elected, he insisted that the Republicans should give up their cardinal principle of no extension of slave territory, or be held accountable for the Rebellion that the slaveholders would otherwise initiate. * * * Such is the chosen leader of the hosts of reaction and aristocracy, in the contest now opened. No man ever heard of his uttering a generous word for the ignorant, lowly, down-trodden African—all these he would disfranchise to-morrow if he had power, while he insists that the South shall be given over to the keeping of her haughty Rebels, who hold that they have committed no wrong and forfeited no right in conspiring and fighting to destroy the Union. If this man can be chosen President over Ulysses S. Grant, then the patriot blood poured out like water at Gettysburg, Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, and in the advance to Richmond was shed in vain.

"The World."

Horatio Seymour is, beyond all question or contest, the first statesmen in the Democratic party—the one who most fully represents its principles, who has the most consummate ability to expound them with luminous clearness, whose mind is the broadest, whose culture is the most thorough, whose dignity of character and bearing is best fitted to adorn a great station, and to magnify even the high office for which he has been nominated. He possesses, in a pre-eminent degree, every personal qualification and accomplishment which befit the Chief Magistrate of a great nation.

In the next place, Mr. Seymour has a strong grasp of the questions which relate to the resuscitation of the shattered prosperity of the country, and the maintenance of the financial honor of the country—that is to say, of the questions which will chiefly occupy attention during the next Presidential term.

Again:—Mr. Seymour has always been so consistent and thorough a Democrat, and his popularity and influence in the party are so unbounded, that he alone possesses the moral weight requisite for adapting the policy of the party to the altered circumstances of the country. He can do all which Judge Chase could have done, and can do it with a moral authority and a fulness of Democratic support which Mr. Chase could never have commanded. Whatever he may concede will be accepted as a concession to necessity, and not scouted as the indulgence of a partiality for negro suffrage or for any of the radical heresies.

The nomination of Francis P. Blair, Jr., for Vice President will meet with general acceptance. It was fit that the candidate for Vice President should be a Western man, a soldier, and a representative of that large class of Republicans who have become disgusted with the revolutionary measures of their party. General Blair's unimpeachable record during the war, his decision of character, and his vigorous opposition to the reconstruction policy of the radicals, commend him, and the ticket on which his name is placed, to the zealous support of all who fought for the Union but abhor negro supremacy.

"The Herald."

The die is cast. The Democratic Convention has decided that our next President shall be General Grant. There was a splendid opportunity offered this Convention, in the nomination of Chief Justice Chase, to carry off the balance of power from the Republican camp, North and South, East and West, and to inaugurate in the approaching Presidential election a substantial and enduring conservative revolution; but the party jugglers of this Tammany Hall Convention had a different game to play. Seymour against Grant in 1868 amounts to a Democratic surrender or a disbanding of the Democratic party. The ticket of McClellan against Lincoln was a strong ticket compared with this of Seymour against Grant. It has no prestige but that of defeat.

There is nothing in Seymour, nothing in his record, nothing in his platform that will bring a single recruit to the Democratic party, but everything to rally the whole floating vote of the United States, with all the conservative Republicans, around the glorious banner of Grant. It is supposed by his friends and political trainers that Seymour is at least good for New York, with its fifty thousand Democratic majority of last fall. That majority, however, was delusive, the result of Republican disaffections and divisions, which only the nomination of Chase as the Democratic candidate could have turned to a substantial advantage in this campaign. Seymour against Grant will bring all the Republicans into line, and the result will be another political reaction, which will give New York to Grant by twenty, thirty, or forty thousand majority. Seymour is behind the age, and Blair, as a soldier, pinned to his ticket, makes a mockery of the combination. Grant and Colfax against such a ticket will sweep the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, because the blockheads of the Democratic party will have it that we are still living under the *regime* of poor Pierce and Buchanan.

"The Times."

Such a ticket, resting on such a platform, inspires no apprehension of success. Seymour, with all his ability, has never filled a national office, and his reputation is not great outside the State. Blair, who once stood well with the Western volunteers, has ruined his standing by his recent surrender to the enemy. The ticket, therefore, is not a strong one. It will not bring out even the full Democratic vote, and it will assuredly disgust the non-partisan element, without whose support the Democracy would, under any circumstances, strive in vain. Mr. Seymour was more than usually candid yesterday when he told the Convention that "he could not be nominated without putting himself and the Democratic party in peril." Nothing but a succession of miracles can save it from defeat.

Curious Will Case in New Jersey.

The Court of Appeals of New Jersey recently decided a will case that has caused much interest among a large class in the city of Newark. The suit was an amicable one, brought to obtain a judicial construction of the last will of Moore, of Newark. Moore was a Roman Catholic, but of moderate views. Having no heirs, he left the bulk of his property, about $40,000, to his executors, Father Gervais and General Runyon (the Mayor of Newark), in trust, to establish an orphan asylum to be erected in the Fifth Ward of the city of Newark, and to be called the St. James' Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum and hospital for sick and infirm persons. The trustees were directed, after having established the institutions, to apply for an act of incorporation for their better management, one corporation for both; but until such incorporation should be obtained, the trustees were to manage the institutions themselves. The trustees, one of whom is a Methodist and the other a Catholic priest of very liberal views, construed the will to mean that the testator intended to found charities of a non-sectarian character, and proposed to raise additional subscriptions, and erect an asylum and hospital that would be a credit to the city. On the other hand, prominent Roman Catholics supposed that the testator wished the institutions to be under Roman Catholic management, and therefore brought a suit calling upon the executors to establish the institutions under Catholic control. The matter was argued on behalf of Bishop Baily by Cortland Parker, and for the executors by Joseph P. Bradley. The latter contended that the name by which the testator directed the institution to be called indicated the character which he wished impressed on the institution, and that this, taken in connection with the fact that the testator was himself a devout Roman Catholic, was conclusive that he meant to establish Roman Catholic institutions. On the other hand it was argued that, although the testator directed the asylum to be called by that name, he did not direct that the asylum or hospital should be subject to denominational control; but simply gave his executors, one of whom was a Protestant, general power to establish the institutions, and to obtain a charter for them, imposing on them no restraint whatever. The vote of the Court stood 7 to 6. Judge Depree read the opinion of the majority, arguing that the bequest was simply eleemosynary; the testator's religious tenets therefore of no consequence—that the will must speak its own intentions, and that to say the orphan asylum "shall be called St. James' Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum" was not so clearly expressing the testator's intention as that the executors might not properly put it under management entirely secular, or under any government they might choose. Judge Biddle read the opinion of the minority, claiming that the testator meant to require a denominational management of the institution.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THE NOMINATIONS.

How They are Received—Pendleton Pledges Himself to Seymour.

THE POTTSVILLE RIOTERS.

The Situation Still Alarming—The Strikers Interfering with Peaceful Laborers.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

How the Nomination Takes.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The *National Intelligencer* is jubilant over the Democratic nominations. The ticket, it says, appeals to the reason, intelligence, and patriotism of the country. It invokes no artificial aids to strengthen the candidates, who are strong of themselves, and predicts success by an overwhelming majority.

The *Morning Chronicle* and the *National Republican* (Republican papers) strongly condemn the nominations. The former says Seymour's only supporters will be the Rebels, whose cause he assisted, and the men of his own class in the North, who formed the irregular auxiliaries of the Rebel army; and that Blair was put upon the ticket as a bait to the soldiers—a most shallow device.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Nominations Cast a Chill Upon the Democracy—A Bitter Disappointment to the Faithful.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 10.—The nominations of the New York Democratic Convention constitute the topic of general conversation here to-day, with discussions and speculations as to the future chances, etc. Though there has been considerable effort to get up a show of enthusiasm, still there is an evident undercurrent of deep disappointment, which prevails throughout the entire Democratic ranks.

The nomination of Seymour nor Blair was not anticipated nor desired. Hence, when the announcements were made of their being selected they fell flat, producing not even a faint hurrah. Some powder bought, to rejoice over Pendleton's nomination in a grand salute was exploded last night, but it burnt badly, and made a dull, heavy sound. The disappointment at Pendleton's defeat is universal, whilst Blair's nomination gives a positive dissatisfaction.

Some strong Democrats were heard, sullenly exclaiming, "we're sold out;" "we're beaten now with such a load of broken-down politicians;" "the Blairs cannot be trusted, and Seymour is played out;" "there is too much Yankee in one, and not enough of chivalry in the other."

The *Gazette*, which vehemently supported Pendleton, groans at its defeat, and coldly turns without a choice to the support of the nominees. The *Sun* seems fully satisfied. The *American* thinks if Grant cannot beat this ticket there is no use in trying again. The *Commercial*, which urged Chase and Johnson, is also down in the mouth. The *German Correspondent* takes whatever is given it. The *Wecker* thinks the Republicans now have an easy triumph.

I find all Union men and supporters of Grant and Colfax well satisfied in the belief of its being a very weak ticket.

Several members of the Convention arrived here *en route* homeward.

Wade Hampton and Governor Vance are to address their Democratic friends here to-night, or as soon as possible. Some of the conservatives begin to think there are too many fire-eating Rebels getting into the wigwam for entire safety.

The soldier and sailor friends of Hancock are sorely disappointed, and assert the real "boy in blue" whom they can best trust and most consistently vote for is General Grant. They prefer fighting on this line; and a salute is announced for to-night in order to use the powder bought to thunder for Pendleton.

The Union party is in fine spirits, and determined henceforward to pitch in. They feel confident of eventual success, and will organize for a regular Vicksburg or Appotomax victory. The cardinal principle with them is that the national gratitude is due to its second saviour.

William Johnson, an old well-known citizen, died yesterday.

The weather is cloudy, and is threatening rain to-day.

The Pottsville Mining Troubles.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

POTTSVILLE, July 10.—Every moment brings intelligence of the spreading of the strike among the miners. The affair appears well organized, but as yet there has been no disturbance. This morning the rolling mills about Tamaqua were visited by the miners, and the workmen compelled to cease operations. It is said that there is no sympathy between the iron men and the miners, yet no sooner do the coal strikers visit a mill than the men turn out. The iron masters will suffer considerably, and are alarmed. This morning the rioters visited the laboring men on the railroad, above Pottsville, and drove them away. There is considerable excitement among the people.

I am in receipt of information which points to to-morrow night as the culminating point of the strike. The St. Clair Iron works, owned by James Langean, one of the most extensive furnaces in Schuylkill county, has been ordered by the strikers to advance the wages of its men or blow off.

Mr. Lanegan declines acceeding to this request, and the Marshal of the county has enrolled a company to assist him in preserving order. Arms have been ordered, and it is probable that, should the miners persevere in their demands, there will be blood shed.

An excursion of gentlemen who were going on a tour through the coal regions has been prevented from starting owing to the threatening attitude of the rioters.

How the Nominations were Received

CHICAGO, July 9.—On receipt of the nomination of Horatio Seymour, a salute of one hundred guns was fired, and another salute will be fired this morning.

The nominations do not appear to create much enthusiasm. A ratification meeting will be held some time next week. Time not stated.

LOUISVILLE, July 9.—The largest and most enthusiastic meeting ever held in Louisville took place to-night in front of the *Journal* office, to ratify the nominations of Seymour and Blair. Ten thousand persons were present; addresses were made by Colonel H. M. Bruce, ex-Governor Thomas E. Bramlett, George D. Prentice, Hon. J. Ross Price, and others. Music was discoursed by several bands, bonfires blazed, and rockets were fired, adding to the general enthusiasm.

CINCINNATI, July 9.—Immediately on the receipt of the news of the nomination at New York, Mr. Pendleton telegraphed Mr. Seymour his congratulations, and proffered him his earnest and active support in the coming campaign.

EUROPEAN MARKET REPORTS.

To-Day's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 10—A. M.—Consols 94⅞@95 for both money and account. United States Five-twenties, 73@73¼. Erie, 45¾. Illinois Central, 101⅞.

FRANKFORT, July 10—A. M.—United States Five-twenties, 77⅜@77½.

LIVERPOOL, July 10—A. M.—Cotton—Sales of the week 71,000 bales, of which 10,000 were for export and 9000 for speculation. Stock on hand 582,000 bales, of which 341,000 are American. The market this morning is quiet, and the sales of the day will probably not exceed 9000 bales. Breadstuffs steady. Lard 63s. Other articles unchanged.

PARIS, July 10—A. M.—The decrease of bullion in the Bank of France is 14,000,000f.

LONDON, July 10—P. M.—Five-twenties, 73⅛.

LIVERPOOL, July 10—P. M.—Cotton dull; sales of 10,000 bales. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet. Stock of Cotton afloat bound to this port 712,000 bales, of which 25,000 bales are American. Red Wheat 11s. 10d. Oats 3s. 7d. Peas steady. Corn 30s. 6d. Barley 5s. Lard 63s. 9d.

ANTWERP, July 10—P. M.—Petroleum, 53f.

Destruction of the Palace Varieties in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 10.—The Palace Varieties an old place of amusement, situated on Vine street, between Fourth and Fifth, was destroyed by fire to-night. The place was owned by Thomas Emery & Sons, whose loss is $20,000. The fire caught from a sealing-wax manufactory in the rear, which was also destroyed. Amount of insurance $8000, principally in Cincinnati companies.

Beecher for Grant.

BOSTON, July 10.—The *Advertiser* of this morning contains a letter from Henry Ward Beecher in which he emphatically contradicts a report that he was in favor of Judge Chase for the Presidency. He says he favored Grant from the first, and compares him to Washington.

The Philadelphia Excursionists.

ANNAPOLIS, July 10.—The schooner Ellen A. Richardson, with a party of Philadelphia excursionists on board, arrived here last night.

PRINCE OF WALES.

He Gives his Ideas on the International Relations of England and America.

From London, June 27th, the New York *Herald's* correspondent writes as follows:—

I am authorized to state that the Prince of Wales made some very important semi official declarations—previous to the levee which he held at St. James' Palace yesterday, by command of the Queen—in regard to the American policy of the British Government.

The occasion was an interview granted by the Prince to Bierstadt, the American painter, at which Colonel Sanderson, late of the United States Army, was also present. In the inspection and commendation of Mr. Bierstadt's new pictures the Prince of Wales was joined by the Princess Louise, who happened to visit Marlborough House while the interview was in progress.

Referring to the account of the preparations for another Fenian invasion of Canada, the Prince of Wales said:—"I hope that the United States Government will be sincere enough to persevere in its former policy in regard to those Fenians who attempt to invade Canada. We know that the American Presidential elections are imminent, and it is said by some persons that the politicians will be greatly influenced by the Irish votes.

"We hope, however, that the instincts of international justice will be sufficient to override mere political considerations, and that such an outrageous violation of the comity of nations as a permitted incursion of armed bands into Canada will be prevented by the United States authorities, who have always shown themselves most prompt in their observances of treaty obligations.

"A war between England and America," his royal Highness added, "would be abhorrent to every principle of Christianity and humanity, and I may say that such a war can never occur in the ordinary course of events. But while such claims as those in regard to the Alabama are pending it would, of course, be an act of folly to allow such breaches of treaty as an invasion of Canada, since, on the score of damages alone, the British Government would be able to make reclamations which would more than counterbalance even the Alabama claims. The United States and England are united by too many bonds to make war possible; but for myself I am anxious to have every point in dispute amicably settled, and the two countries may then become one in policy, as they already are, I firmly believe, in sentiment and origin."

The Prince of Wales spoke with the greatest possible earnestness, and with much animation and even eloquence.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—The weather being a little more pleasant to-day, the Court was pretty well filled.

Samuel Johnson plead guilty to the charge of entering a dwelling in Green street, with intent to steal. The officer who arrested him testified to having found him in the premises. He had pried his way in through a window.

Frederick Law was charged with having committed an assault and battery. The prosecutor now testified that he could not identify Mr. Law as one of the party who beat him; that the witness who said he saw Law assault him had absconded. The jury rendered a verdict of acquittal.

George Coil was charged with stealing eight bagatelle balls from William Bailey. A witness testified that Coil being unable to dispose of the eight balls as an imperfect set, asked him, the witness, to steal two more for him. When arrested ten billiard balls were found upon him. Verdict guilty.

George Bromely was convicted of committing an assault and battery on Officer Thompson, who tried to arrest him for disorderly conduct. He tore the officer's cravat and otherwise maltreated him.

Charles A. Merritt was charged with open lewdness. Some girls testified to the prisoner having exposed his person from the cellar of an unfinished building, where they went to gather wood. One of the girls threw a brick and struck him on the head. The defense was that the prisoner was a hod-carrier, working on the building, and that he had gone into the water-closet in the cellar. It was as he was leaving the water-closet that the girls saw him. Ample testimony was offered that, under the circumstances, there was no lewdness intended. Verdict not guilty.

Michael Buckley, charged with committing an assault and battery upon Adolph Winckler, was acquitted, the prosecutor not appearing.

William Pollock was charged by Mrs. Julia Bauer with keeping a ferocious dog. Mrs. Bauer testified to having been bitten more than once by the dog, which animal had also torn some of her clothes. Both parties lived in South street. Mrs. Bauer said that when the dog bit her she went to the doctor, who told her to put some of the dog's hair upon the wound, which was thereby considerably improved. Mr. Bauer confirmed all this, and the peculiarity of the way in which he gave his testimony created considerable merriment in Court. From his description of the size of the animal, it would appear to be elephantine. Another witness, however, testified that Mr. Pollock's dog was only a "sixteen-pound pup," in the parlance of the dog ring. Another said it was only a "middling" sized dog. The defense proved conclusively by the neighbors that the dog is not naturally a ferocious one. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

The case of Edward Walton, charged with seduction under promise of marriage, was next called up. Under trial

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Free Trade and Low Prices.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The Chicago *Tribune*, which is sapient on the Tariff question, figures up the effect of the Moorhead Tariff bill as follows:—

A carpet which might be laid down at our door for $1 a square yard, will cost under this law as follows:—

Cost of Carpet	$1·00
Premium on gold	·40
Duty, 25c. and 35 per cent	·60
Premium on gold	·24
Total	$2 24

Rate of taxation, 124 per cent.

The following are a few of the errors expressed and implied in this calculation:—

First Error.—The premium on gold cost of the carpet, amounting to 40 cents, would have to be paid, whether there were any tariff or not, if the purchaser paid for the carpet in depreciated currency.

Second Error.—Because British importers would "lay a carpet down at our door for $1 in currency," when trying to undersell American manufacturers running at full blast, it does not follow that if the American competitors should be undersold and broken down, and the British manufacturer should get full command of the American market, he would then lay the same carpet down at our doors for $1 in gold, or $1·40 in currency. On the contrary, he would be likely to charge $3, to make up the losses he had incurred in competing with, and underselling our manufacturers while the latter were protected. For frequently, to keep the market against the manufactures of other nations, the British manufacturer will pay the tariff himself, and stand the loss of it, rather than not dispose of his goods. Reports made on behalf of the manufacturers of Great Britain prove that they have thus often submitted to enormous losses by paying foreign tariffs, and still underselling foreign manufacturers, at less than cost, in order to ultimately break down foreign industries, and make up for their losses when they got control of the market. The cheapest way for Americans to get their carpets is to induce the men who make them cheaper in England than we can to come here and make them cheaper here. By importing carpet weavers, instead of carpets, we not only obtain a surer reduction in the price of carpets, but we add to our own means of purchasing carpets, from the fact that the carpet weaver buys of us his food, clothing, machinery, wool, cotton, etc., thereby increasing the demand for and the value of all we have to sell.

Third Error.—Americans do not produce "dollars," but crops and manufactured products. Whether carpets are cheap or dear depends not so much on the number of dollars asked for them as upon the number of dollars the American purchaser is getting for his crops, his labor, his skill, or his products of whatever kind. Free Traders claim that free trade will reduce wages here to the level of wages in Great Britain and France, and so enable manufacturers to flourish on pauper labor. But the laborers and farmers of Great Britain and France have no money to buy carpets with—not because carpets are not low, but their wages and crop profits are lower. So long as Americans farmers raise wheat instead of dollars, apples instead of shillings, it is far more important for them to sell dear than it is to buy cheap; for they sell about three times as much as they buy, and twenty times as much as they buy, of any foreign product. The statistics show that 35-36ths of all American agricultural productions find their market in America. The chief aim of American legislation, therefore, so far as it bears on industry, should be to give us a good market to sell in. Give the people that and they will attend to their buying. Protective tariffs have always given all classes good markets to sell in. If free trade, therefore, while reducing carpets from $2·24 a yard to $1·40, should reduce labor from $3 a day to $1, as we think it would, the laborer would have to work nearly a day and a half to earn a yard of the carpet which he now earns by working three-fourths of a day. So, if free trade should reduce the farmer's wheat from $1·90, as we think it would, to 60 cents, the carpets which he can now purchase for 10 bushels of wheat he could only purchase then for 19 8-10 bushels of wheat. The carpets in such case would be dearer to the farmer by nearly 100 per cent at $1·40 than they are now at $2·24. So, Free Trade friends, don't give us these things too cheap.

The Financial Planks of the Democratic Platform.

From the N. Y. Times.

The *World*, which has hitherto manfully resisted Mr. Pendleton's financial propositions as unjust and impolitic, makes their incorporation into the Democratic platform the occasion of special exultation. "We cordially indorse the financial part of the platform, and will stand by every word of it"—is the emphatic saying with which our contemporary chronicles its approval. The *World*, then, "cordially indorses" what until now it has vigorously and consistently condemned, and promises to "stand by every word" of what it rebuked and repudiated when originally uttered by Mr. Pendleton.

The process by which the *World* overcomes the scruples of conscience which must have been awakened by the sudden change is amusing, though neither novel nor unexpected. We are asked to believe that Pendleton has been converted to the *World* doctrine, in the face of the fact that so much of the platform as relates to the bonds and the currency was dictated by the Pendleton section of the party, and forms an unmistakable expression of their views. Admitting the explicitness of these declarations, the organ of the New York Democracy yet insists that they carry a meaning exactly the opposite of that which their promoters intended to convey. Let us see what ground exists for this interpretation.

The three resolutions, which must be read together, and which will form a very prominent feature of the contest, are as follows:—

"Payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable; all moneys drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the Government, economically administered, being honestly applied to such payment, and where the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought, in right and in justice, to be paid in the lawful money of the United States. (Tumultuous applause.)

"Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including Government bonds and other public securities. (Renewed cheering and cries of 'Read it again.')

"One currency for the Government and the people, the laborer and the office-holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bond-holder. (Great cheering and cries of 'Read it again.') The fifth resolution was again read and again cheered."

The cheers which greeted the reading of these resolutions show that they were well understood by the assembled delegates and observers. No other portion of the platform elicited a fraction of the enthusiasm which these called forth. They touched the Democratic heart, and its response renders dispute impossible on two essential points.

In the first place the platform affirms that the Government bonds which do not carry on their face, or in the legislation authorizing them, a specific statement that they shall be paid in coin, are legally and properly payable in currency.

In the next place, the platform pledges its party to the taxation of the Government bonds, in common with all other property, in defiance of the fact that exemption from taxation was one of the conditions on which they were issued.

To understand the spirit and purpose of the Convention, the two resolutions must be taken together. The first may not be literally open to the charge of repudiation. It professes adherence to the terms of the contract, but it discards the implied understanding, and the distinct assurances of the Secretary of the Treasury and his agents, on which the subscribers to the several loans acted. The second resolution is clear, unequivocal confession. It abrogates one portion of a contract, and imposes a condition fatal to the good faith of the Government.

The *World*, however, totally ignores the latter declaration. It makes no mention of the proposed taxation of bonds. That measure of confiscation or repudiation it passes in silence. And though the clause in question cannot be separated from that "financial part of the platform" which the *World* "cordially endorses," our contemporary makes no reference to it, or to the significant inference to which it leads. We don't like to say that the suppression is dishonest on the part of a journal which has been outspoken in its financial discussions, but it is certainly disingenuous, and as certainly invalidates the general argument with which the platform is upheld.

Besides attempting to avert the charge of repudiation by omitting the most specific portion of the evidence on which the accusation rests, the *World* affects a discovery which cannot impose on any intelligent reader. It may be stated thus:—The financial declarations are limited and modified by statements "scattered through different sections of the platform;" out of which statements the *World* manufactures the conclusion that when the Convention demands one currency for the laborer and the bondholder, and asserts the right of the Government to redeem its bonds with this currency, a currency appreciated to a level with gold, is what is really meant by the party. But nothing could be more untenable than this interpretation. The financial propositions make no reference whatever to aught beside "the lawful money of the United States." It is with this, and this only, that the Democratic party would pay the bondholders. And though we may assume that in the opinion of the party, specie payments would be more quickly resumed under a Democratic than under a Republican Government, we challenge the *World* to point out any sentence in the platform which qualifies the bond question by any reference to this contingency.

The *World's* discovery involves another source of consolation. The platform, it tells us, is positive against inflation. "Where are the greenbacks to come from?" it asks triumphantly. And the answer is ready:—"They are not to be manufactured by the printing press, but to be raised by taxation." For this assertion we find no warrant in the platform. True, it speaks of "the credit of the Government and the currency made good," but the phrase occurs in a resolution altogether so meaningless that even the *World* condemns its "silliness." Aside from this there is nothing. The party leaves the question of means with which to redeem the bonds open; and we prefer Mr. Pendleton's interpretation to the *World's*. We know that the author of the doctrine which that journal "cordially endorses" has not sanctioned the construction which it would foist upon his platform.

Let there be fairness in the controversy now begun. The Democracy, as a party, can have no desire to evade the meaning plainly carried by its financial declarations. They proclaim the taxation of the bonds and their payment in currency; and on neither point is there room for equivocation or denial.

The Two Platforms—Platitudes and Buncombe.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Looking closely at the Democratic platform and comparing it with the Republican Chicago platform we see that either would suit both parties. In order to show how they resemble each other in vague generalities, in having several faces to suit the vision of long-sighted, short-sighted, and double-sighted people, and in their platitudes and buncombe, we publish both to-day in another part of the paper. Talleyrand said the use of language was to conceal the thoughts, and the politicians of both our parties evidently think the same. When men are ignorant of the subjects they write or speak upon they cannot be clear, and that is the case with most of these platform makers, particularly on the questions of finance and currency. Besides, it has become the habit of those even who have some knowledge to use language that may be conveniently interpreted to mean one thing or the other, so as to confuse and humbug the people. Only statesmen grasp great political and financial subjects and express their meaning clearly. Unfortunately, we have few such. Politicians everywhere resort to chicanery and double dealing, but nowhere is it so much their stock in trade as in this country. Our politicians, having few ideas and a want of breadth and comprehensiveness of mind, would have nothing to say if they did not leave political questions open for the purpose merely of bandying words and ventilating stale platitudes. This is exemplified every day in the repetition of their dull harangues. It is the same with these party platforms.

Apart from the recrimination and abuse of each party in the platforms there are but two ideas—negro suffrage and the finances. With regard to the finances and what is popularly termed the greenback issue the platforms are nearly alike. Both denounce repudiation and say that the debt shall be paid according to law. True, the Republicans say "not only according to the letter, but the spirit, of the laws under which it was contracted;" while the Democrats say that "where the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought in right and justice to be paid in the lawful money of the United States." Now this is evidently an attempt to make a distinction where there is little or no difference. Both parties will act according to circumstances and interpret their platforms to suit cases as they arise. If we should arrive at specie payments when the five-twenties are paid payment will be made in coin by the one party as well as the other that may happen to be in power. If we should not be on a specie-paying basis when the five-twenties are redeemed no party in power would venture to pay a hundred in gold for what in the market might be worth only seventy-five. Besides, the Government, like an individual, can buy up its bonds at any time at the market value without doing injustice to any one. This, then, is not a practical issue. The twaddle about it by the politicians and the platform-makers only shows their utter ignorance and the muddle they are in on the subject. Congress is just as ignorant.

A question might arise, however, in this way: the bonds having run five years and the Government being at liberty to redeem them according to law, suppose it had one or two hundred millions in the treasury to apply to that purpose, and gold should be at a hundred and forty, as now, would the Government pay more than a hundred in legal tenders for every hundred dollar five-twenty bond? Would it pay a hundred and forty, the coin value? Or would it redeem them at the market value, say one hundred and ten, thus giving ten per cent more than the face demands if they be payable in lawful money? This question may arise; but the politicians and would-be financiers have not understood it nor touched it. In that case the party in power, whether radical or democratic, would act according to the letter of the law and the face of the bonds. Both would act in the same way, for they could act in no other way.

Both platforms are silent on forcing specie payments, which, after all, is the real question at the bottom of this issue about paying the bonds in coin or greenbacks. In fact, both parties, in and out of Congress, have found it necessary to leave the currency and specie payments to be regulated by the laws of trade, and we are satisfied neither will venture to disturb these laws. Mr. McCulloch tried his hand at this dangerous performance, but the voice of the country and the votes of Congress stopped him. Both parties stand upon the same platform in this respect.

As to taxing the bonds or the interest on them, the Democrats are more explicit in favor of such a measure, while the Chicago platform rather squints the other way, but at the same time it says "it is the duty of Congress to reduce the rate of interest thereon whenever it can be done honestly." It would require a very sharpsighted individual to see much difference here between taxing the interest of the bonds and reducing the rate of interest thereon, notwithstanding the saving clap-trap clause about doing it honestly. But if the Republican framers of the Chicago platform ever intended to express disapprobation of taxing the bonds, the Republicans in Congress have abolished this plank, for they voted for taxing the interest ten per cent.

The two platforms are singularly alike in denouncing frauds in the Government and in declaring that taxation must be reduced and equalized. Both are right so far, but neither tells us how this is to be done—neither grasps the subject nor gives us any plan—while both parties in Congress are increasing the burdens upon the people and making taxation most unequal.

On the negro question, one Convention (the Democratic) thinks right and the other wrong; but both are silent or vague in expression as to the fundamental constitutional law—the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments to the Constitution—which is to regulate the suffrage. The people will decide this for themselves.

The Democratic platform is right on the attempts of the radicals to force negro supremacy, on the outrageous conduct of our radical Congress, on the establishment of military despotism in times of peace, and on the other atrocious measures of the party; but the Democrats are not blameless, for they indirectly and stupidly aided the radicals in many of their acts. The platforms will have little to do with the coming elections. It is the historical record of the two parties for the past few years, together with the character of the nominees, that will decide them. If the Democrats should be wise in the selection of their nominees they have a fair chance of success; if not the odious record of the radicals may not prevent the perpetuation of radical rule.

Which Do they Mean?

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The Democratic platform opens by demanding the immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union. Seven of the ten seceding States have just been restored to their rights in the Union against the votes of every Democratic member of either House of Congress, and over the adverse veto of a Democratic President. The platform demands, also, "civil government for the American people," while every vote of the party at the South or in Congress is for perpetuating military government, rather than allowing civil government to be established on the basis of universal suffrage. These two demands, therefore, are hypocritical, and do not express the true intent and sense of the Democratic party, which really desires the delay of the restoration of the Southern States until the present reconstruction laws can be repealed, the present State Governments overturned and new ones established based on the white vote only. Should the Democratic party elect the next President, both Houses of Congress will still be more than two-thirds Republican, and these majorities could not, by any number of Democratic victories, be changed in less than four years, or until 1872, so as to effect the repeal of the present mode of reconstruction and the adoption of a new one. If, therefore, the Democratic party are in favor of reconstructing the South on the white vote only, it follows, "as the night the day," that they cannot be in favor of the immediate restoration of those States, but must be in favor of maintaining military governments therein for at least five years longer. "Immediate restoration," and "restoration on the white vote only," are at present wholly incompatible with each other. Which will the Democratic party really stand by? Their platform dodges this vital point. If the party, in the event of success, will stand by immediate restoration, they must abandon their crusade against the rightful authority of the present Southern State Governments; must accept universal suffrage, and submit to what they have styled "negro supremacy," i. e., the right of the black man to vote, hold office, and sit on juries. But if all these things are irreversible facts, the Democratic party accept reconstruction on the Republican basis, just as they have accepted a Union sustained by coercion and emancipation. They have really no mission or aim whatever relative to reconstruction or the colored race. Such a course would swindle and cheat the Democratic party out of that very principle or prejudice which forms their strongest bond of affinity and cohesion, viz.: their desire to maintain some sort of legal supremacy of the white race over the black. Such a course, therefore, is not to be expected.

But if the negrophobic element in the Democratic party is neither to be surrendered nor cheated of its success in the event of a Democratic triumph, how is it to be gratified? Suppose their utmost dreams fulfilled. Suppose a Democratic President is elected, and a decision of the Supreme Court rendered declaring the Reconstruction acts unconstitutional. Seven of the ten States are already in the Union under constitutions which forbid any restriction of the suffrage, and most of which forbid any person who desires to restrict the suffrage from voting at all. Moreover, the two Houses of Congress remain Republican, and as they refused heretofore to accept constitutions or admit Representatives chosen by the white and Rebel vote only, they probably would do so again. Besides, the experiment of reconstructing the South on the white vote only would not promise any better results when tried a second time than when tried the first. Then it tended directly to restore slavery, to produce negro massacres and a war of races, to place Rebels in power, and to dissolve the Union. There is nothing so attractive in that mode of reconstruction that the country pants to get back to it. For all these reasons it is obvious that the effort of a Democratic President and Supreme Court to disfranchise the colored race and reconstruct the South on the white vote only, with the Southern Constitutions, the Southern Republican party, white and black, the two Houses of Congress, and the great republican party of Congress, and the great Republican party of the North opposing them, would only protract, during four years to come, the agony and discord of the past four years, increase the antagonism between the races, and rekindle the smouldering and nearly extinguished embers of the late Rebellion. The continuance of military Governments for many years to come would be the least of the evils growing out of such an attempt to make a revolution move backward. When the Democratic party demand in the same platform the "immediate restoration of the Union" and the abolition of negro suffrage, we ask which they mean. Both are impossible.

Debt-Burdened Peoples.

From the N. Y. World.

Four years ago the French Government, being then, as now, at peace with all the world, was constrained to negotiate a loan of sixty millions of dollars. This money was soon absorbed, and the expenditures of the empire have continued to exceed the amount of its revenue. Last year the deficit amounted to $36,720,000 (185,600,000 francs), and now the Government is in market for a new loan of 440,000,000 francs, or $88,000,000. With the proceeds of this loan the deficit is to be extinguished, and about $50,000,000 are to be applied to pay debts incurred for the enormous national armament recently made. This, as will be seen, will absorb nearly the whole of the loan. There is a floating debt of $194,500,000 unfunded and unprovided for. With taxation piled on up to the last limit of endurance, the annual deficit in the revenue will continue to be about thirty-five millions of dollars, to say nothing of the extraordinary liabilities that must be incurred for the "national defense" if the armament is continued on the scale recently fixed; and it appears certain that the nation must continue to drift to leeward. The present loan will be the third one obtained within the last eighteen years. In 1854, a loan of three hundred millions of dollars was easily obtained, almost wholly from the French people themselves, by the expedient of selling the bonds at a rate lower than the then ruling price of the existing three per cent. securities of the empire. The second loan, as we have said, was one of sixty millions obtained in 1864; and now a new one of eighty-eight millions is needed—making $448,000,000 in eighteen years, all of which may be counted as having been already spent.

This is a bad showing for the Empire—the more especially since there is not the slightest prospect of affairs growing better in the future. But still some lessons profitable to ourselves for reproof and instruction, may be derived from a glance at the comparative condition of the public debts of France, Great Britain, and the United States. In 1815, immediately after our last war with Great Britain, our debt was about $30,000,000, but this was soon placed in a shape which brought about its rapid extinguishment. In the same year Great Britain had a debt of $4,310,000,000, involving an annual payment of $103,225,000 for interest; while France has a debt of only $253,230,000, on which the annual interest was $12,661,525. Now, what has since happened? The debt of the United States has risen to $2,643,753,566, of which $2,223,945,291 is bearing interest at from 3 to 7 3-10 per cent. but mostly at 6 per cent., and costing the country $132,098,593 annually for interest, nearly $120,000,000 of this sum being paid in gold. The debt of England has decreased to $3,900,000 (£792,000,000) a diminution of $350,000,000 having been effected since 1825, notwithstanding the vast sums the kingdom has paid in these fifty-three years for subsidies and wars. And on this sum of $3,960,000,000 the annual charge for interest is $130,000,000; less by more than $2,000,000 than what we pay on a debt of a vastly smaller amount. The debt of France, on the other hand, has increased like our own, and at this moment is $2,700,000,000, on which the annual interest is only $80,000,000. In the fifty-three years the national debt of France has increased $2,448,770, and of this increase $1,015,585 has been effected since 1858. These figures are very striking. Look at them again for a moment:

	1815.	Interest.
Debt of the U. States	$30,000,000	$1 800,000
Debt of Great Britain	4,310,000 000	163,225 000
Debt of France	353,230,000	12 661,525
	1868.	Interest.
Debt of United States	$2,643,752,566	$132 098,593
Debt of Great Britain	3,960 0:0 000	130 000,000
Debt of France	2,700,000 000	80,000,000

In the name of all the gods at once, what kind of statesmanship is that which leaves the people of the United States to pay upon a debt slightly smaller than that of France fifty-two millions of dollars every year in interest more than the French people pay; and two millions more than the English pay upon a debt one-third greater. Admit all that can be said about the low rate of interest in England and the high price of money in the United States, and still it will be a difficult thing to find an excuse which will hold water for this amazing difference. When Congress assembled last winter the financial Solons in the Senate had their heads and their portfolios crammed with plans for the funding of the debt into a shape which would lighten the burden. What has become of all these fine projects? After eight months spent in gasconade and worse, the Congress is about to adjourn, leaving the finances of the country in a worse muddle than when it assembled, and without having perfected one coherent or intelligible measure of reform. The burden of the debt is heavier than ever it was before—one hundred and seventy-six millions of paper-interest-bearing bonds having been converted into gold-bearing securities—and nothing has been done, of all that was promised, either for present or future relief.

Notwithstanding the comparative lightness of the burden in the way of interest payments which rests on the French people, they consider themselves, and with good reason, ground down to the very dust with taxation. The average expenditure of the French Government is about $440,000,000—the heaviest item, of course, being the army and navy expenses. One cannot indulge in the fun of keeping up an army of 900,000 men, and an iron-clad fleet of thirty vessels, to say nothing of a wooden fleet scarcely second to that of England, for nothing. The population of France is not very far from equal to that of the United States. The recent pamphlet of Mr. Horn, who has the reputation of being an eminent and accurate statistician, states that besides the single persons of both sexes, there are in the empire 9,327,000 families, on each of which rests a burden of fifty dollars a year for its share of the expenditure of the General Government. The municipal and departmental taxation, also, is heavy. We think that we know something of onerous taxation in New York. But the proverb which promises good New Yorkers when they die the happiness of being translated to Paris would lose all of its appositeness were it understood that upon their arrival there they would be compelled to pay the local taxes which M. Haussman, the Prefect of that earthly paradise, levies on its inhabitants. His budget for the present year is $50,000,000—something more than twice the amount of the municipal taxation of New York. The city of Paris now has a debt of its own of $400,000,000, and all the other principal cities of France have similar blessings. The bureau of taxation falls on the consumer, and the poorest laborer finds his comforts and even his necessities heightened in price by the increase of the governmental expenditures. But neither does the petty capitalist, the small merchant, or the farmer escape. There are the license tax, the registration dues, and the land tax, which pluck even these pigeons. In announcing the new loan, which the Government finds itself compelled to ask for, it does not propose to meet it, or even the interest upon it, by the imposition of any new taxes. The limit which the people can bear has apparently been reached, and the new loan, or the deficit which the payment of its interest will ere long make in the revenue, already too small by thirty-five millions annually, can only be met by a still newer loan. This cannot go on forever, of course, and when the time arrives when this wild game can be played no longer, there must be a smash. We have lately been travelling rapidly along the same downward road. The expenditures of our Government are greater than the receipts, and when the deficiency bills come to be made up next winter, the people will be astounded at the revelations that will be made of the recklessness and inefficiency of the present Radical Congress. Things have come to such a pass in France that even the best management may prove inadequate to prevent final ruin. But it is only the most culpable carelessness and corruption that have brought the United States into a similar condition; and bad as the present financial situation is, the country can soon be made prosperous again by the reforms of a vigorous, honest, and enlightened Democratic administration.

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HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.

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OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,

FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND,
Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.
ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,
Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, *in bond* at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

HAVING PURCHASED THE INTEREST OF THOMAS WRIGGINS, ESQ.

My late partner in the firm of WRIGGINS & WARDEN, I am now prepared to offer A NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

AT THE OLD STAND,

S. E. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESNUT STS.

And respectfully request a continuance of the patronage so long and liberally bestowed upon the late firm. Particular attention given to the repairing of WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

A. B. WARDEN.

Philadelphia, March 16, 1868. 6 3 wfm2m

JEWELRY! JEWELRY!

S. E. Corner Tenth and Chesnut.

NEW STORE. NEW GOODS.

WRICCINS & CO.,

(Formerly Wriggins & Warden, Fifth and Chesnut) invite attention to their New Jewelry store, S. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

We are now prepared, with our Extensive Stock, to offer GREAT INDUCEMENTS to buyers.

WATCHES of the most celebrated makers, JEWELRY, and SILVER WARE, always the latest designs and best qualities.

Goods especially designed for BRIDAL PRESENTS.

Particular attention given to the Repairing of WATCHES AND JEWELRY. [6 1 mwf

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LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.

DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

WATCHES OF THE FINEST MAKERS,

DIAMOND AND OTHER JEWELRY,

Of the latest styles.

SOLID SILVER AND PLATED-WARE, ETC. ETC.

SMALL STUDS FOR EYELET HOLES,

A large assortment just received, with a variety of settings. [5 1]4p

FINE WATCHES.

We keep always on hand an assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"

Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FARR & BROTHER,

Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc

11 15mth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

Special attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

TURRET CLOCKS

G. W. RUSSELL,

Importer and dealer in fine Watches, French Clocks, Gold Jewelry, Etc., No. 22 N. SIXTH Street, having received the agency of

STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS,

is prepared to make estimates and contracts for putting up these Clocks for Town Halls, Churches, School Houses, Etc., in the full assurance that they are the best and cheapest

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Inquiries by mail promptly answered. 526]

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CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

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Address H. BRITTON,

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BRANDY, WINE, GIN, ETC.

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "PLANT Dore" Champagne, imported and for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

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CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL.—AN INVOICE of the above, for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

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SCHEETZ'S CELEBRATED BITTER CORDIAL.

N. W. Cor. of FIFTH and RACE Sts.

This medical preparation is purely vegetable, composed of various herbs, gathered from the great storehouse of nature, and selected with the utmost care. It is a reliable Family Medicine, and can be taken by either infant or adult with the same beneficial results. It is a certain, prompt and speedy remedy for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Bowel Complaint, Dyspepsia, Lowness of Spirits, Faintings, Sick Stomach, Headache, etc. It creates an appetite, proves a powerful digester of food, and will counteract the effects of liquor in a few minutes. As indisputable evidence of its medical properties, we append the following:—

Strong Testimonial from Fire Marshal Blackburn.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10, 1868.

Jacob Scheetz, Esq.—My Dear Sir:—Some eight months ago, when suffering from great nervous prostration, the result of exposure and overtasked energies, I was induced by you (an old friend) to take as a Tonic your celebrated Bitter Cordial; and so agreeably surprising have been its beneficial effects, that I cannot refrain from thus bearing testimony in its favor. As a beverage, it is as pleasant and delightful as a glass of rich dark-brown Sherry; as an appetizer before meals, perfectly magical, and as a digester of food, the most potent compound I ever knew. Altogether, I consider it one of the happiest combinations of medicinal herbs ever offered to the public as a curative. I most cheerfully and confidently recommend it to every sufferer from Debility, Dyspepsia, and Rheumatism. As a substitute for the villanous alcoholic and vinous concoctions imbibed at too many of the public bars of the present day, it must also prove a blessing.

Very truly yours,

ALEXANDER W. BLACKBURN,

6 16mwf13t Fire Marshal.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 333 SOUTH STREET

Has large assortment of MILLINERY.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Silk, Velvet, Felt, Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles. Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc., wholesale and retail. 8163

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H. S. K. C.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.

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PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

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CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

No. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,

BELOW WALNUT.

An assortment of NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASONABLE PRICES. 6 5 fmw6m

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING.

ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.,

NO. 132 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET

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NO. 510 RACE STREET. [310 mw

THE STEAM GENERATOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL, - - - $100,000

This Company are now prepared to furnish

WIEGAND'S PATENT IMPROVED STEAM GENERATOR,

Of any power required, upon two weeks' notice. They have been introduced in this city, and thoroughly tested, with most satisfactory results, and are sold UNDER GUARANTEE OF ABSOLUTE SAFETY FROM DESTRUCTIVE EXPLOSION. They are cheaper in first cost, and in expense of erection, more economical in fuel, durable and convenient in use than any other apparatus for generating steam.

OFFICE OF COMPANY,

(ROOMS Nos. 5 and 6),

No. 528 WALNUT STREET

NELSON J. NICKERSON, President.

EDWARD H. GRAHAM,

12 2m Secretary and Treasurer

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

City Councils.

These bodies held their final meeting prior to the summer adjournment yesterday afternoon.

The session was pleasant, even to jollity. Most of the members had bought their tickets for the places to which they propose to resort for the summer solstice. There was not a large lobby attendance; the geniuses in grotesque costume who go to Smith's Island, as the millionaire does to Newport or the Delaware Water Gap, are now "out of town." One principal attendant in the lobby, a gentleman who wore a shirt collar in 1851, and has kept it ever since, has departed for Point Airy. His adherents and admirers have mainly followed. This was the business of yesterday:

SELECT BRANCH.—President Stokley, who is never absent from his seat, was in the chair.

A batch of communications was received as thus:

From a large number of citizens, asking for a culvert on Broad street, between Ontario and Tioga.

From the Messrs. Cramp, contractors of the new city ice boat, calling respectful attention of the body to the fact that the trustees of the department had failed to make the payment of $25,000 due to the Messrs. Cramp on July 1. The remonstrance is couched in respectful but earnest terms. They built the ice boat ordered last year. They had nothing to do with the machinery. They now urge that if it prove a failure they are not censurable therefor, and ask that their just dues be not withheld, and that they may have the means to proceed with their contract—this time in their hands alone—for the construction of an iron ice boat that shall keep open the river during the coming winter. The amount appropriated for the purpose is $100,000 upon these terms: $25,000 upon the signing of the contract; $17,000 on September 1, and $50,000 in October, November, and December, when the vessel is to be delivered completed. The communication was filed upon the appendix.

A note now came in from the Chief Commissioner of Highways, notifying the Chamber that the Lombard-street Railroad Company was a delinquent in the matter of paying the licenses upon its cars since January, 1868. This was referred to the City Solicitor, with instructions.

To the surprise and regret of the Chamber, Mr. Franciscus resigned as a member of the Committees on Law and Retrenchment and Reform. The resignation was reluctantly accepted.

Mr. Hodgdon, of the Committee on Water, reported an ordinance authorizing the laying of water pipe in several quarters of the city. It was adopted.

Mr. Cattell, of the Committee on Girard Estate, offered an ordinance to increase the revenue of the estate by making alterations in the building No. 132 South Third street, so as to convert what now is simply a building adapted for a private dwelling to the purposes of its occupants, who are the publishers of a morning newspaper.

The sum required being but five thousand dollars, the bill passed.

A resolution was reported by the chairman of the Committee on City Property to lease Hunting Park mansion to a party who would take care of the grounds in lieu of rental for the premises.

This gave rise to a wide debate.

Mr. Smith was decidedly in favor of the resolution. This park was given fifteen years ago to Philadelphia, by public-spirited citizens, on condition that it should be kept in decent order. This condition has never been complied with.

The subject was referred to the Committee on Law.

An ordinance was reported by the same committee authorizing the sale of a city lot in Buttonwood street, east of Broad, which is of no further use to the municipality. Adopted.

An ordinance making an appropriation to finish several uncompleted school buildings was passed.

An ordinance was passed which pays to David H. Lawson, esq., the sum of $550 for damages sustained by him by the opening of drainage.

The Committee on Cash Account of City Treasurer thus reported:

Cash balance June 1	$1,067,660 64
Received during the month past	313 419 08
Payments " " "	106,300 59

Cash balance, $1,274,779 13, appropriated thus: For the payment of interest on city loan, $1,040,478 72; sinking fund securities, $189, 101 34; sundry claims, $45 49.

The bill making an appropriation of two million dollars to pay for land, appropriated by the city for the extension of Fairmount park, was now called up.

Its passage was objected to by Mr. King and others of the Democrats.

Colonel Page favored the passage of this bill. He said that he represented the people, and not a mere party, and that the extension of the park was a matter of valid interest to every man, woman, and child in Philadelphia.

[This bill was introduced because of a certainty that the omnibus loan bill of six million dollars, covering the cost of the new city ice boat, the purchase of League Island, etc., could not pass. It was necessary to pass this part of the appropriation, because the owners of the property taken to increase the area of Fairmount park must be indemnified for the loss sustained by them in deprivation of their property.—REPORTER.]

On a motion to suspend the rules the yeas were 17, the nays 10.

This not being a two-thirds vote the bill fell. With the exception of Colonel Page the entire vote of the Democracy was adverse to the measure.

Mr. Marcus offered a preamble and resolutions to repeal certain resolutions militating against the bridging of the Schuylkill at South street, passed some time ago by Councils. Mr. Marcus argued that the pill was a bitter one to swallow, but inasmuch as the Supreme Court had decided that the legislation in the matter was constitutional, it behooved Councils to acquiesce and to counsel the Mayor, chief engineer and surveyor, and the president of each chamber of Councils to act as members of the commission, as originally proposed.

Mr. Smith acquiesced in this view of the matter, and spoke to it not only oilily but logically.

The matter was then agreed to.

An ordinance to remove serious obstacles to navigation in the Schuylkill was adopted.

Common Council business now came up.

One for the grading of American and other streets was passed.

The bill to pay $400,000 for the ground taken from its owners for the extension of Fairmount park, and for its conversion from a pig pasture to an Eden, was taken up.

Mr. King inveighed vehemently against the proposed appropriation, denouncing it as a piece of unwarrantable extravagance.

Mr. Franciscus demonstrated, very quietly, that the city in its sovereign capacity had dispossessed owners of their property. It had closed the doors of workshops and factories by arbitrary process. It was nothing more than just that these parties should now be indemnified for the deprivation of their rights. It behooves a city to be at least honest. A city that is not so as much degrades itself as an individual.

Mr. Cox seconded this view. He claimed that Mr. King was under the harrow, and was doing what he did at the whip and spur of his party. Mr. King, he said, had party motives in trying to retard the improvement of the park until after next October.

On the final passage of the bill the yeas were 17, the nays 9.

No Democrat but Colonel Page voted for the improvement.

The resolution to pave Walnut street, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets, under the usual regulations, was passed without debate.

The bill appointing an inspector of steam boilers was concurred in.

Also the bill to authorize the construction of a sewer in Chestnut street.

Also the bills changing the places of voting in the fourth division of the Ninth ward, and the eleventh division of the Twenty-fourth ward.

Also the one authorizing the opening of Powelton avenue.

The ordinance appropriating a million dollars to the extension of the gas works, after protracted debate, passed to third reading, and was defeated on its final passage, the Democrats preventing a two-thirds vote from deciding the question in the affirmative.

A motion to reconsider was next agreed to, and then for the present postponed.

After some spirited parliamentary sparring the vote by which the water-loan bill was defeated was reconsidered, and again, for the present, the matter was postponed. [They remain in abeyance until next meeting, unless a special session be called in the interim between now and the second Tuesday in September.—REPORTER.]

The resolution restoring to service the United States Hose and Steam Fire Engine Company was concurred in.

The ordinance locating an avenue in the Fifteenth ward was concurred in; and also the ordinance making an appropriation to a portion of the fire department. The body was in session until a late hour. Adjourned.

COMMON BRANCH.—Joseph F. Marcer, president, called the Chamber to order at a quarter past three o'clock.

A communication was received from the Mayor notifying the Chamber that he had signed certain bills.

Mr. Wagner offered an ordinance appropriating one hundred and sixty thousand dollars for the building of a new ice-boat. Passed.

The ordinance authorizing an appropriation of twenty-five hundred dollars to make alterations in the Council chamber, and to fit up an office for the clerks of Councils, was lost.

An ordinance appropriating twenty-eight hundred and ninety-nine dollars and twenty cents for record books for county officers and other claims, was passed.

Mr. Hancock, from the Committee on Fire and Trusts, presented an ordinance locating fire alarms in the Chestnut Hill Engine, the Congress, and in the houses of the Germantown, Washington and Columbia, of Germantown, and appropriating $1582 95 to pay for the boxes, which was passed.

The Highway Committee, through Mr. Ray, reported ordinaces to pave Girard avenue, Marshall, Thirty-sixth and Ellis streets; to pave Walnut street, from Fortieth to Woodland street, and to grade Walnut street at Thirty-fourth street, as also resolutions to open Hope street north of Susquehanna avenue; to tramway Pearl street from Twenty-second street, and appropriating $368 67 to pay damages for the opening of Day street. Also resolutions to open Mifflin, Mercer and Pleasant streets; as also an ordinance appropriating to the Department of Highways $3172 17 to pay deficiences in 1867. All agreed to.

A report from the Committee on Election Divisions was agreed to, changing the boundaries of the Twenty-second ward and making a new election division therein.

A resolution granting the use of a part of the Germanton Town Hall as an armory was passed.

Mr. Eardsley, from the Committee on Surveys, offered an ordinance authorizing the construction of a sewer on Chestnut street, from Second to Front street. Agreed to.

At four o'clock the special order of the day came up—a resolution instructing the Chief Engineer of the Water Works to reqest proposals from Philadelphia mechanics for the building of pumping engines at the Twenty-fourth ward works.

On motion of Mr. Littleton, the whole subject was tabled.

Mr. Evans, from the Committee on Election Divisions, made a furhter report, changing the voting place in the ninth division of the Twentieth ward. Agreed to.

Mr. Harper offered a resolution, which was passed, ordering the paving of Walnut street, from Broad to Twenty-second street, with the Belgian pavement.

Mr. Ray, a resolution ordering Powelton street to be opened east to Lancaster avenue. Agreed to.

Mr. Bardsley, a resolution notifying property owners on Laurel street, between Delaware avenue and the river, that the street is required for public use. Agreed to.

Mr. Harper offered an ordinance appropriating $2,000,000 to the commissioners of Fairmount park for the purchase of additional territory.

Mr. Hetzell moved to postpone.

A long and bitter debate, into which politics largely entered, ensued, in which Mr. Hetzell and Mr. Wagner exchanged some sharp words, and the motion was lost. The bill was finally passed.

A resolution instructing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to advertise for proposals for constructing culverts on the eastern end of Cohocksink creek.

A resolution to restore the Northern Liberty Hose Company to active service, without loss of appropriation.

Mr. Evans moved to include the Northern Liberty Engine Company. Lost.

Mr. Evans moved to indefinitely postpone. Lost.

The resolution finally passed.

Mr. Littleton called for the second reading of the bill relative to the construction of pumps and engines at the Twenty-fourth ward water works, awarding the contract to Mr. Henry Worthington.

The rule compelling an adjournment of Councils at seven o'clock was suspended.

Mr. Littleton and Mr. Harper spoke in favor of the Worthington engine, while Mr. Evans strenuously advocated the claims of Philadelphia mechanics.

Mr. Marcer moved the indefinite postponement of the bill. This motion Mr. Marcer subsequently withdrew and the discussion went on.

Mr. Evans moved an amendment that the Chief Engineer be authorized and directed to solicit proposals from Philadelphia mechanics for the erection of two sets of Simpson's pumping engines. Not agreed to—yeas 14, nays 40.

Mr. Hetzell moved to amend by adding that the work, as far as practicable, shall be done in Philadelphia.

Mr. Evans offered an amendment to the amendment by striking out the words "as far as practicable." Not agreed to.

The original amendment was then considered and lost—yeas 17, nays 17.

The vote by which Mr. Hetzell's amendment was tabled was reconsidered, and the amendment passed.

The ordinance as amended was then put. No quorum answered, and there was a call o the house. A quorum responded. The question was again put, and the ordinance as amended passed—yeas 20, nays 10.

At nine o'clock Council adjourned.

PRIZES OBTAINED BY PHILADELPHIANS AT THE SCHUETZENFEST.—The Philadelphians who participated in the Third National Schuetzenfest have returned to the city, a number bringing with them the prizes awarded them for good shooting. Mr. Francis Audibert, who was No 22 on the list, secured as his prize a house mantel clock, representing the historian Tacitus in deep study. The clock cost the donor $300. Others, who had the privilege of selecting prizes before Mr. Audibert, took $100 greenbacks in preference to the clock. There were selected among the best shots ten so-called Schuetzen Meister, or Masters of Sharpshooters, in the order of the number of bull's-eyes they succeeded in hitting. D. F. Kolb, of this city, stood first on the list, having hit the bull's-eye 111, and H. D. Justi, also of Philadelphia, the second; his score amounted to 105. The following prizes were also obtained by Philadelphians:—G. F. Beckman, watch and chain; Balthaser Luger, watch and chain; George Gocke, silver cup; H. D. Justi, $70 in currency; G. F. Kelly, oil painting; Charles Parbs, $50 currency; Anton Winters, meerschaum pipe and tobacco.

THE OLD MAN OF THE SCHUYLKILL.—The "Old Man" celebrated its anniversary yesterday afternoon in ancient form. Conveyances took the members to the Wissahickon and Falls of Schuylkill. Their annual supper was given at the Fountain Park Hotel. Mr. Joseph Osborne acted as chairman. Speeches were made and toasts given by Messrs. McCandless, Robb, Graham, Nelson, Todd, Andrews, Winning, Arthur and others. The whole party arrived in the city last evening about 10 o'clock, well pleased with their celebration.

BOAT UPSET.—Yesterday afternoon a party of four of the members of the "Old Man" Club started to row down the Wissahickon creek from opposite the Log Cabin. The fourth member of the party, instead of stepping into the boat, placed his foot on the gunwale, causing the batteau to capsize. The four gentlemen were thrown into the water, but managed to scramble on the shore. None were hurt, but they made a very ludicrous appearance as they proceeded to the hotel.

HOSPITAL CASES.—Galagham McCarty, aged 32 years, residing in Harmony court, fell, and dislocated his ankle.

Ellen Quinn, aged 55 years, residing at No. 1315 Chesnut street, leg broken by a fall.

Daniel McGurk, aged 31 years, residing at No. 722 Becket street, hand badly mashed at Morris & Tasker's foundry, while cutting sheet iron.

Annie O'Neil, aged 4 years, residing in Middle alley, foot scalded, by a kettle of boiling coffee falling on it.

MEETING OF PAPER HANGERS.—A meeting of the paper hangers and dealers of this city was held last evening at the Wetherill House, in relation to the death of Robert E Maguire, of the firm of Howell & Brothers. George F. Nagle in the chair.

BOUND OVER.—Charles A. Merritt, colored, had a hearing before Alderman Beitler yesterday, on the charge of misdemeanor. The witnesses were small girls, who testified to improper conduct on the part of Merritt, and he was bound over to appear at Court.

CORONER'S CASES.—A young married man, named John Kelly, stopping at 1435 South Eighth street, died yesterday morning of hemorrhage of the lungs. Mr. Kelly was a resident of Maryland.

Last evening, about seven o'clock, a woman named Mrs. Kane, residing at 1052 South Seventeenth street, died suddenly, it is supposed from the effects of a fit.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS.—On Wednesday evening several small boys were arrested on Richmond street, on the charge of robbing the drawers of a number of stores on that thoroughfare. They had a hearing before Alderman Heins, and were held in $7 0 bail to answer.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY JOTTINGS.

—Last evening the Democratic City Executive Committee caused a salute of one hundred guns to be fired in Independence Square, in honor of the Democratic nominations made at New York. At ten o'clock the Keystone and Americus Clubs reached Philadelphia on their return from the Convention at New York. They were met at the Kensington depot by the Young Men's Keystone Club, and escorted to the Democratic headquarters, Ninth and Arch streets.

—There will be a grand temperance meeting this evening in Dr. Shepherd's church in Buttonwood street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, at 8 o'clock.

—A meeting of the up-town journeymen brick-makers will be held at Franklin Military Hall, Nos. 625 and 627 Girard avenue, this evening at 8 o'clock.

—A meeting of the journeymen marble cutters of Philadelphia will be held this evening at 8 o'clock, at Logan Hall, Vine street, above Seventeenth street.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..........4 37 | MOON RISES..........10 4
SUN SETS..........7 32 | HIGH WATER..........5 43

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES T. YOUNG, COATES WALTON, THOMAS POTTER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

Steamer	From	To	Date
FOR AMERICA.			
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	June 24
Celia	London	New York	June 27
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	June 30
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	June 30
Bremen	Southampton	New York	June 30
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	July 1
Austrian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 2
Hammonia	Southampton	New York	July 3
Europe	Brest	New York	July 4
C. of N. York	Liverpool	New York	July 4
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	July 4
America	Southampton	New York	July 7
FOR EUROPE.			
Pereire	New York	Havre	July 11
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	July 11
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	July 11
Hibernia	New York	Glasgow	July 11
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	July 11
Bellona	New York	London	July 11
Etna	New York	Liverpool	July 13
Saxonia	New York	Hamburg	July 14
China	New York	Liverpool	July 15
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	July 18
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	July 11
Missouri	New York	Havana & Nas	July 18
StarsandStripes	Philada	Havana	July 21
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	July 24

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Catharine, Wilmington, N. C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Roman, Baker, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Brig Natrona, Robinson, Elsinore for orders, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr J. B. Broomall, Crawford, Charleston, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr Annie May, May, Boston, do.
Schr C. B. Wood, Gandy, Boston, do.
Schr C. S. Grove, Weaver, Boston, John Rommel, Jr.
Schr S. McDevitt, McDevitt, New London, do.
Schr M. A. Grier, Fleming, Hyannis, do.
Schr S. B. Strong, Strong, Providence, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr A. B. Hays, Lore, Portsmouth, R. I., do.
Schr Siak, Johnson, South Amesbury, do.
Schr Hamburg, Sprague, Boston, Hammett & Neill.
Schr F. A. Bailey, Sherman, Bangor, do.
Schr Lucy Copp, Eastport, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Ida F. Wheeler, Dyer, Portland, C. C. VanHorn.
Schr Open Sea, Coombs, Portsmouth, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Laura Bridgman, Hart, Boston, Captain.
St'r H. L. Gaw, Her, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Boggs, 46 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co.
Barque Adaline C. Adams, Leavitt, 16 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.
Br. brig A. B. Patterson, Wilkie, 12 days from Porto Cabello, with coffee, etc., to John Dallett & Co.
Schr R. L. Tay, Baker, 14 days from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr D. E. Wolfe, Dole, 5 days from Pantego, N. C., with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.
Schr Charles E. Gibson, Thatcher, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Enterprise, Stormer, 5 days from Norfolk, with lumber and shingles to Patterson & Lippincott.
Schr A. Hammond, Paine, from Wellfleet, with mdse to Crowell & Collins.
Schr S. C. Fithian, Tuft, 1 day from Port Deposit, Md., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Wm. Townsend, McNitt, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Saratoga, Weeks, from Providence.
Schr J. B. Austin, Davis, from Boston.
Schr E. V. Glover, Ingersoll, from Boston.
Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

BELOW.

Brig John Welsh, Jr., from Sagua, the captain (Scull), and two or three of the crew having died of yellow fever; also, three brigs and one schooner, names unknown, supposed from West Indies.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Norfolk, Vance, hence, at Richmond 6th instant.
Steamship Fanita, Howe, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Barque Sam Shepherd, Evans, hence, at Cienfuegos 1st inst.
Barque Meta, Schultz, hence for Hamburg, was off Dungeness 24th ult.
Barque James Kitchen, Kitchen, hence, at Dunkirk 23d ult.
Barque G. W. Horton, Butler, hence, at Portsmouth 5th inst.
Barque Zulma, Hewitt, sailed from Matanzas 21 inst, for a port north of Hatteras.
Barque Wm. Van Name, Craig, sailed from Cardenas 1st inst for a port north of Hatteras.
Brig Ida M. Comery, McLellan, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cardenas 2d inst.
Brig Hattie E. Wheeler, Bacon, hence, at Cardenas 1st inst.
Brig A. H. Curtis, Merriman, sailed from Cardenas 1st inst, for a port north of Hatteras.
Brig Timothy Field, Emerson, hence, at Bangor 6th instant.
Brig Romance, Duncan, at Baltimore 8th inst, from Navassa, after being ashore on Sandy Point—came off without damage.
Brig J. H. Crowley, Crowley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Trinidad 26th ult.
Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, hence, at New Bedford 8th inst.
Schr Windward, Reeves, for Philadelphia, cleared at Baltimore 8th inst.
Schr A. F. Randolph, Bennett, hence, at St. John, N. B., 8th inst.
Schr Rosette Crocker, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cardenas 28th ult.
Schr Glengary, Yates, at Cardenas 30th ult, from Sierra Morena, and sailed for Philadelphia.
Schr C. C. Holgate, Van Brunt, hence via Richmond for Liverpool, was spoken 5th inst, lat. 31 01, lon 67 56.
Schr M. M. Merriman, Bellows, from Bridgeport for Philadelphia, at New York 8th inst.
Schr F. F. Deveney, King, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 8th inst.
Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, hence, at New Bedford 7th instant.
Schr Mary Patten, Cummings, hence for Portland, at Edgartown 6th inst.
Schr M. H. Read, Benson, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 8th inst.
Schr Village Queen, Tillotson, hence, at Fall River 7th inst.
Schr E. W. Fox, Case, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 7th inst, and arrived at Newport same day.
Schr Margaret, Nichols, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bangor 7th inst.
Schrs Ontario, Boice, and Wave Crest, Davis, hence, at Portsmouth 6th inst.
Schr H. Croskey, for Philadelphia, sailed from Portland 6th inst.
Schr Modesty, Weaver, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 8th inst.
Schr American Eagle, Shaw, hence, at Providence 8th inst.
Schrs Frances, Gibbs, and Alvarado, Whitmore, hence for Boston; Mary E. Long, Hardy, from Port Richmond, Pa., for do., sailed from Newport 7th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

A spar buoy painted red, white, and black, has been placed about 200 feet north of the hospital ship Falcon, in the Lower Bay, to which the telegraph cable is attached, and a wire leading therefrom to the ship. Pilots and masters of vessels will please not pass between the buoy and the ship.

Captain Johnson, of steamship Dirigo, at New York 8th inst., reports that the bell on the Handkerchief Lightvessel is broken. On 7th, 10 30 P. M., Faulkland Island bearing N N E., 6 miles distant, saw a sunken vessel, with both masts about 15 feet above water. It lies in the track of steamers navigating the Sound.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—In pursuance of resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors at a stated meeting held this day, notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that they will have the privilege of subscribing, either directly or by substitution under such rules as may be prescribed therefor, for Twenty-five Per Cent. of additional Stock at Par, in proportion to their respective interests as they stand registered on the books of the Company, May 20, 1868.

Holders of less than four Shares will be entitled to subscribe for a full share, and those holding more Shares than a multiple of four Shares will be entitled to an additional Share.

Subscriptions to the new Stock will be received on and after May 30, 1868, and the privilege of subscribing will cease on the 30th day of July, 1868.

The instalments on account of the new Shares shall be paid in cash, as follows:—

1st. Twenty-five Per Cent. at the time of subscription, on or before the 30th day of July, 1868,

2d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1868.

3d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of June, 1869.

4th. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1869, or if Stockholders should prefer the whole amount may be paid up at once, or any remaining instalments may be paid up in full at the time of the payment of the second or third instalment, and each instalment paid up, shall be entitled to a pro rata dividend that may be declared on full Shares.

THOMAS M. FIRTH, Treasurer.

5 14 11w

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

5 28tO1

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, June 30, and be reopened on THURSDAY, July 16, 1868.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of national and State taxes; payable on Common Stock on and after JULY 15 to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant. All payable at this office.

6 16 2m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

BY ORDER OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS a stock vote of the MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY will be taken on the following proposed amendment to the Charter:—

Section 5. The Board of Directors shall have full power to make and alter such Rules and By-laws as they may deem necessary for the well-being and due management of the affairs of the Company: Provided, such By-laws are not repugnant to nor inconsistent with this Charter, or with the Constitution and laws of this State or of the United States.

The polls will be opened in the LIBRARY, on MONDAY, July 6, and closed SATURDAY, July 11. The hours for voting will be, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, from 4 to 9 P. M. The vote will be by ballot, each share of stock being entitled to one vote, which must be presented in person.

JOHN LARDNER, Recording Secretary.

Philadelphia, July 1, 1868. 7 2 9t

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND street, New York. 4 27mwf

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
First week of the Terpsichorean Wonder, R. M. CARROLL.
THE GREAT LINGARD BURLESQUE, By JOHN MULLIGAN and ARCHY HUGHES.
HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS. THE WILD FAWN.
The Picture Gallery. My Father Sould Charcoal. George the Charmer, Stump Speech, Dancing Master, Clog Dance, etc. 7 6 6t

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

United States Revenue Stamps,

NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL DEPOT,

NO. 103 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,

(One door below Chesnut street).

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Our stock comprises all the denominations printed by the Government.

ALL ORDERS FILLED AND FORWARDED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT, a matter of great importance.

Drafts on Philadelphia Post Office Orders, Greenbacks, and National Bank Notes, received in payment. The following rates of commission are allowed:
On $20..........TWO PER CENT.
From $20 to $100..........FOUR PER CENT.
From $100 upwards...FOUR AND A HALF PER CT

The Commission is payable in stamps.

All orders, etc., should be addressed to

STAMP AGENCY,
NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Orders received for Stamped Checks, Drafts, Receipts, Bill Heads, etc., and the best rates of commission allowed.

We have constantly on hand

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS OF ALL KINDS, AND STAMPED ENVELOPES.

WIRE GUARDS,

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,

9mw? No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.

PHILADELPHIA, January 28, 1868.

The attending Managers are:—
S. Morris Wain, No. 128 South Delaware avenue.
Adolph E. Borie, No. 153 Dock street.
Attending Physician—Dr. J. M. Da Costa, No. 1008 Spruce street.
Attending Surgeons—Dr. Addinell Hewson, No. 125 South Fifteenth street; Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, No. 16 North Eleventh street.
The Physicians and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted), to receive application for admission.
Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately thereafter. 2 27

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS

SEVENTEEN MILLIONS.

Short Term, Perpetual, Floating, and Rent Policies issued on favorable terms.

Office, No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

ATWOOD SMITH,

6 15 6m GENERAL AGENT.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.

INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$201,000·00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400·00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562 50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210 070 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625 00
50 000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000·00
20 000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,000·00
7000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4270·00
5,000,300	shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800·00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000·00
20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000·00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900·00
$1,101,400 par.	Market value. Cost, $1089,679 26.	$1,102,802·50
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135 67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	43,384 36
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $5076·00, estimated value	3,017 00
	Cash in Bank $103 017 10; Cash in Drawer 298 52	103,315 62
		$1 507,605 15

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Joseph H. Seal, Theophilus Paulding, Hugh Craig, Edward Darlington, John R. Penrose, H. Jones Brooke, Henry Sloan, George G. Leiper, William G. Boulton, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob Riegel, James C. Hand, Samuel E. Stokes, James Traquair, William C. Ludwig, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, John D. Taylor, Spencer McIlvaine, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., George W. Bernardou, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg, J. B. Semple, " A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,

$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL..........$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS..........1,018,893·89
PREMIUMS..........1,184,846·20

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,693·23. INCOME FOR 1868 $350,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.
Charles N. Bancker, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Francis W. Lewis, M. D., Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12

INSURE AT HOME.

IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY,

No. 921 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS, $2,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18

JAMES TRAQUAIR..........PRESIDENT.
SAMUEL E. STOKES..........VICE-PRESIDENT.
JNO. W. HORNOR..........A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS..........SECRETARY

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.

INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22, 1865.

CAPITAL, $150,000 PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or on 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among the policy holders.

Moneys received at interest and paid on demand.

Authorized by the charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.
Samuel R. Shipley, Joshua H. Morris, Richard Wood, Richard Cadbury, Henry Haines, T. Wistar Brown, W. C. Longstreth, William Hacker, Charles F. Coffin.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.
J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser. 7 27

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,

on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge, M. B. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Lawrence Lewis, Jr., David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmund Castillon, Samuel Wilcox, Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 28

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TILLINGHAST & HILT'S INSURANCE ROOMS,

JOS. TILLINGHAST. DAVID B. HILT

No. 409 WALNUT St.

AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS FOR

Home Fire Insurance Company, NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Yonkers and New York Insurance Co., NEW YORK
Peoples' Fire Insurance Company, WORCESTER, MASS.
Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Co., PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Guardian Fire Insurance Company, NEW YORK
Lumberman's Fire Insurance Co., CHICAGO, ILL

Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES.
All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their

Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street,

5 9 PHILADELPHIA.

INSURE AT HOME.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 426 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

CHARTERED CAPITAL, - - - $500,000
PAID IN CAPITAL, - - - $100,000

NO LOSSES OR DEBTS.

Insure against loss or damage by Fire on Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and all other Insurable property, and also take Marine, Canal, and Inland Navigation Risks at the lowest rates consistent with security.

W. E. OWENS, President.
NATHAN HAINES, Secretary. [5 18 3m
BENJ. F. O'BRYON, Survey.

DIRECTORS.
Wm. E. Owens, Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence, Hon. Stephen T. Wilson, James V. Kirk, R. C. Worthington, Wm. R. Cressan, John Smick, Edward N. Grattan, Arthur Maginnis, Wm. W. Fenner, Dr. M. McEwen, Nathan Haines, Thomas Williams, Howard A. Mickle, J. Kemp Bartlett, Jnas K. McDonald.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,

No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, . $2,001,266·72.

$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, Richard D. Wood, S. Morris Waln, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robbins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

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COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office No. 514 WALNUT Street. 72

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No. 515 MINOR Street, Philadelphia.

Manufacturers of

ENGLISH GLAZED HARDWARE, BLASTING AND MANILLA PAPERS.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

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FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1868.

Our Opponents.

HAD the right to select the Democratic candidates been vested in the Republican Executive Committee, it could not have made a weaker ticket for its opponents than has the body which is supposed to represent the wisdom of the Democratic party. It was generally feared by the Republicans that one of two wise courses would be adopted at Tammany. Either some man alive to the issues of the day, and who could draw some strength outside of the party would be nominated; such for instance as Chase or Hancock, or else that some new man, whose very obscurity would be his best protection, and against whom nothing could be said, because nothing could be known, would be their choice—such for instance as Asa Packer, or a reserved Pierce or Polk. But the Democracy did neither of the anticipated actions. It took up two men whose records are well known, and who are, with the exception of Vallandigham or his like, the most vulnerable of any of the candidates proposed. Mr. Horatio Seymour is an old and wily politician. His course throughout the entire Convention proved that. With consummate address he declined the honor, presided over the Convention, by personal urbanity made many friends, by preconcerted signals had thousands of advocates cheering for him at the moment he was proposed. The action was deeply laid, and by the suddenness with which it was sprung, prevented sober thought, and against the sober judgment of many of the delegates gave the nomination to Mr. Seymour. His record is one which will not need investigation to prove him one of the bitterest enemies of the nation in all her hours of peril. He opposed the draft, he opposed the war in every stage. He proclaimed it a failure, and all of us can still remember when we trembled for fear that he would succeed in securing his re-election, and Woodward and Seymour be the duo to ruin the nation. That anxiety has hardly yet died away, and we are now called on to vote for him for the Presidency of the United States. We are asked to reward the man who would thus have coldly suffered our Government to perish. We are to put at its head the man who would not have raised a hand to save it. But still more than this, we can almost detect a complicity, certainly a sympathy between the leaders of the New York riots in 1863 and Horatio Seymour. It may be that it was a coincidence, but on the site where the riots took place on the 13th of July, Mr. Seymour on the fourth, or just nine days before that bloody, murderous mob took the law in its own hands, and said:—

"You claim for yourselves, and that which every freeman and every man who respects himself will have for himself—freedom of speech—the right to exercise all the franchises conferred by the Constitution upon Americans. Can you safely deny us these things? Are you not exposing yourselves, your own interests, to as great a peril as that with which you threaten us? Remember this, that the *bloody and treasonable and revolutionary doctrine of public necessity can be proclaimed by a mob as well as by a government.*"

And within a week almost, on the very ground on which that speech was delivered, a mob did take "bloody, treasonable, and revolutionary" action, and did commit foul murder by the wholesale. Who was responsible for that? Cannot we trace the suggestion to Mr. Seymour? Were not such words as he uttered, words of suggestion if not encouragement? We shudder when we think of the fearful responsibility which rests on his shoulders. We will not advert to his views on finance now. Suffice it to say that while he declares himself in favor of paying the debt in gold, he accepts a nomination on a platform which favors the payment in greenbacks. For which will the policy of his administration be directed? Surely in so vital a point there should be no contradiction.

If the nominee for President is weak, he is yet strong when compared with the Vice-President selected. Mr. Frank P. Blair is probably the worse friend a political party could have. He does more damage to any cause than any other six public men. He is headstrong, impetuous, and without that well-balanced mind so essential to the President of the Senate of the United States.

What better proof could be afforded than his letter to the Convention, and which, by his selection, was naturally declared to be the sentiments of that body? Let us see what this *statesman* says:—

"There is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution, and that is for the President elect to declare these acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State Governments, and allow the white people to reorganize their own governments, and elect Senators and Representatives. The House of Representatives will contain a majority of Democrats from the North, and they will admit the Representatives elected by the white people of the South, and with the co-operation of the President it will not be difficult to compel the Senate to submit once more to the obligations of the Constitution. * * * I repeat that this is the real and only question which we should allow to control us: Shall we submit to the usurpations by which the Government has been overthrown, or shall we exert ourselves for its full and complete restoration? It is idle to talk of bonds, greenbacks, gold, the public faith, and the public credit. * * * We must restore the Constitution before we can restore the finances, and to do this we must have a President who will execute the will of the people by trampling into dust the usurpations of Congress known as the Reconstruction acts."

Right, Mr. Blair! We accept the issue. We throw aside all matters of finance if you desire it. We will take as the vital question of the campaign the desertion or continuance of the present Governments in the reconstructed States. We cheerfully agree to leave it to the people on that question alone. Shall the present Government continue, with the wheels peacefully revolving in legal channels, or shall we have the picture so graphically described by Mr. Blair, the army trampling on the Governments, with the bayonets "dispersing" the "carpet-baggers," viz.:—Northern and all loyal Southern men, and the "white man," viz.:—Rebels once more starting a Government over which they alone shall have a voice: proscription to the loyalists, white and black, the election of Rebels unrepentant and arrogant? Mr. Blair has made that the issue for himself; the Convention has adopted it as their issue, and on that line will the battle be fought. We leave it to the people of the land whether Grant and Colfax, or Seymour and Blair shall be the nation's leaders.

The Democratic Platform.

A CONTEMPORARY truthfully describes the new Democratic platform as "a strange mixture of fact and fustian, of courage and duplicity, of propositions that are lucid, and propositions that are muddy. It is bold to the verge of rashness in regard to finances, equivocal in its allusions to reconstruction, confused in its exposition of fiscal and administrative reforms, diffuse and turgid in its arraignment of the ruling party." It was evidently framed to admit of varied interpretations. At the outset it recognizes "the questions of slavery and secession as having been settled for all time to come by the war or the voluntary action of the Southern States, in constitutional conventions assembled, and never to be renewed or reagitated;" yet a later declaration, in another portion of this platform denounces the "reconstruction acts (so called) of Congress, as such, as usurpations and unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void." It is not difficult to see that Democratic speakers and writers who address audiences disposed to approve the wise sentiment of General Grant, "LET US HAVE PEACE," will dwell upon the opening clause of the Democratic platform; while those who wish to pander to existing discontent, and to revive the smouldering fires of the Rebellion, will need no better text than the declaration that the policy of Congress is "unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void." If license could be thus given to a readjustment no man can foretell what issues may be reopened, nor what may be the character of the future governments of the South. The Democratic party evidently desire to place them as thoroughly as possible under the control of unrepentant Rebels, and to continue an angry and dangerous agitation until this purpose is accomplished. The financial planks of the Democratic platform are obnoxious not only on account of the dishonest propositions they openly advocate, but on account of the still more dishonest purpose they indicate. It must be remembered that the sentiment which evoked the public declaration in favor of taxing bonds, and of redeeming them with greenbacks, will really be content with nothing less than downright repudiation, and that if any party which numbers in its ranks so many persons who are openly antagonistic to a maintenance of the public credit should ever gain power, it would naturally obey the behests of its repudiating adherents. The sixth resolution makes a confused allusion to the industrial interests of the country by the declaration that the Democracy demand "a tariff *for revenue* upon foreign imports, and such equal taxation under the internal revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures." Heretofore even the Democrats have acknowledged the wisdom and justice of so regulating the tariff as to afford incidental protection to American manufacturers, but the new resolution favors the only practicable form of free trade by advocating a tariff exclusively for *revenue*, and American manufacturers are notified that they are to receive only such incidental protection as may be afforded by "equal taxation under the internal revenue laws." If this platform should be approved by the American people, it would justify the free-traders in demanding such a revision of the tariff as would destroy every branch of American industry that is not entirely beyond the reach of foreign competition.

LET US HAVE PEACE.—This phrase of General Grant's has been much quoted as the welcome expression of the feeling of the people by one of its leaders. The words have additional force as coming from a great soldier. We are apt to forget the fact that war is the trade of the warrior; that in peace his occupation is gone, and repulsive as it must be to face such a thought, the soldier must needs wish for war as the only field wherein he can win fame and fortune.

General Grant has led to victory the largest armies that the world has ever seen; it is as a warrior that he has achieved his fame; and yet he is so true to the interests of the nation that he forgets his mere personal aim, and temperately and wisely urges that policy which will make war impossible in the future.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.—Our citizens should bear in mind that this is the last week but one of the renowned Hooley Opera Troupe in this city. Their houses are crowded nightly by the elite of the city, who bestow showers of applause upon the performances. R. M. Carroll has achieved wonderful success in his specialties, "My Father Sould Charcoal" and "The West-End Dancing Master." The singing and burlesque, by long John Mulligan and Archy Hughes will be repeated during the engagement.

AT THE AMERICAN THEATRE, the "Can-Can" by the whole troupe continues to draw large audiences. To-night William Allen, a very worthy performer, takes a benefit, and will no doubt have a full house. He deserves it.

—The *Debats*, of Paris, in reference to the declaration of the Sultan that he regards with an equal eye all his subjects, whether Christians or Mussulmans, observes: "Are, then, the Mussulmans to have the privilege now-a-days of giving us lessons of toleration? While the chief of the faithful was pronouncing these noble words the question is asked in France whether it is proper to impose limits to the zeal of the Church, which desires to undertake the conversion of the Arabs!"

The City of Paris.

According to Baron Haussmann's late statement, the superficies of the French capital is 7820 hectares (each 2½ acres) of which Paris proper covers 3402, and the annexed zone 4400. The network of public streets measures lineally 850 kilometres (each ⅝ of a mile), spreading over a surface of 12,294 square kilometres. The thoroughfares opened within the last fifteen years extend to 136 kilometres. A great number of streets are still without footpaths, because the total length of the sidewalks in Paris is only 1088 kilometres, or 272 leagues; whereas, if all were provided there would be an extent of 424 leagues of walking paths. A length of 131 kilometres is planted and shaded by 95,577 trees, forming what is termed the alignment. The public promenades and squares of Paris occupy a total space of 1783 hectares, of which the Bois de Boulogne covers 847, that of Vincennes 900, the Park of the Buttes Choumont 25, the contemplated grounds of Mount Souris 18, and the Park de Monceau 8½. The lighting of the public streets is effected by 33,859 lamps, of which 32,320 are gas, and 1539 oil. Of coal, 400,000 tons are consumed annually in the gas works of Paris. The capital consumes at present 350 million litres of water (each a little more than a quart) every twenty-four hours, and it will receive 100 millions litres additional when the waters of the Vanne shall have been brought in, and the two artesian wells at the Buttes aux-Cailles and the Place Hebert are at work yielding a supply. The number of reservoirs is seventeen, capable of containing in the aggregate 244 millions of litres; but for a city like Paris that reserve is insignificant, since it represents no more than a single day's consumption. There are in Paris 1380 kilometres of water pipes and conduits of various dimensions. The sewerage extends to 518 kilometres, of which distance 176 are lofty and broad, provided with rails and suitable boats. There are 1642 educational establishments, comprising 174,620 pupils; the charitable houses have 11,280 beds, and the bureaux de bienfaisance distributed aid in 1867 to 105,119 indigent persons.

—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher passed through Springfield, Mass., Tuesday noon, on his way to Boston. The *Republican* reports that in a brief conversation at the depot with some acquaintances, he denied favoring the nomination of Chase for the Presidency, and that he said that he is, always has been, and always would be opposed to Chase.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, July 10, 1868.

There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government securities were firmly held. 113¼ was bid for 6s of 1881; 108¾ for June and July 7·30s; 113¼ for '62 5-20s; 110¼ for '64 5-20s; 111¼ for '65 5-20s; 108¾ for July, '65 5-20s; and 108¾ for '67 5-20s. City loans were unchanged. The new issue sold at 103¼.

Railroad shares were inactive. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 52¼, no change; Reading at 48, no change; Norristown at 68, no change; Lehigh Valley at 54¾, no change; and Northern Central at 48¼, an advance of ¼; 33 was bid for North Pennsylvania; 41 for Elmira preferred; 31 for Catawissa preferred; and 26¾ for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. 50 was bid for Second and Third; 36½ for Fifth and Sixth; 64 for Tenth and Eleventh; 15 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 42½ for Chesnut and Walnut; 10¼ for Hestonville; and 43 for Union.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Philadelphia sold at 161, an advance of 1.

In Canal shares there was little movement. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 21¾, no change; 11 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 21½ for Lehigh Navigation; and 15¼ for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1200 Pa 6s 2 ser..c&p	107	2 sh Penna R	52⅝
$500 City 6s. New..ls	103⅜	24 sh Leh V R	54⅝
$700 do..New..ls	103¾	10 do	54¾
$1000 Read 6s '70	105	20 sh Norrist'n	68
$8000 Pittsb'g 5s......ls	74½	10 do......5wn	68
$600 C & A m 6s, '89	97	70 sh Read R......ls	48
$1000 Harrisb'g bs	89	5 do......d b	48
$7200 Leh 6s. '84......ls	82⅝	7 sh Phila Bk	161
$1500 Leh 6s.gold l	88½	100 sh Sch N Pf	21¾
$1000 do......b5wn	88½	100 do......2d	21¾
500 sh Ocean Oil	11-16		

—The following are this morning's gold and foreign quotations, reported by Whelen Brothers, Gold, Stock, and Exchange Brokers, No. 105 S. Third street:—

9·30 A. M.	140¾	11·30 A. M.	140¾
10·00 "	140¾	12·00 M.	140¾
10·30 "	140¾	12·30 P. M.	140¾
11·00 "	140¾		

Foreign Exchange on London:—60 days, 110¼@110½; 3 days, 110¼@110¾. On Paris:—60 days, 5f. 13¾@5f. 12½; 3 days, 5f. 11¼@5f. 10.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s, of 1881, 113¼@113½; old 5-20s, 113@113¼; new 5-20s, 1864, 110¼@110½; do., 1865, 111¼@111½; 5-20s, July, 108¾@108⅞; do., 1867, 108¾@109; do., 1868, 108¾@109; 10-40s, 107¼@107½; 7·30s, June, 108¾@108⅞; do., July, 108¾@108⅞. Gold, 140¾.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¾@113¼; do. 1862, 113¼@113½; do., 1864, 110@110¼; do., 1865, 111¼@111½; do., 1865, new, 108¾@108⅞; do., 1867, new, 108¾@108⅞; do., 1868, 108¾@108⅞; do., 5s, 10-40s, 107¼@107½; do. 7·30s, June, 108¾@108⅞; do., July, 108¾@108⅞; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; August, 1865, 118¼@118¾; do., September, 1865, 118@118¼; do., October, 1865, 117¼@118. Gold, 140¾@140⅞. Silver, 133½@135.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 113@113¼; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113@113¼; do., 1864, 110¼@110½; do., 1865, 111¼@111½; do. July, 1865, 108¾@108⅞; do. July, 1867, 108¾@108⅞; 1868, 108¾@108⅞; 5s, 10-40s, 107¼@107½; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 108¾@108⅞; 3d series, 108¾@108⅞; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 119; May, 1865, 119; August, 1865, 118¼@118¾; September, 1865, 118@118¼; October, 1865, 117¼@117¾. Gold, 140¾@140⅞.

The New York Money Market.

From the N. Y. Tribune of to-day.

"Money continues in demand at 4@5 per cent. A large number of loans were marked up to 5 per cent to-day and no new business is done at less rates on miscellaneous securities. Dealers in Governments continue fully supplied at 4 per cent.

"A clever forgery was discovered in Fort Wayne certificates yesterday. A person who has been an outside operator on the street for some time ordered the purchase of fifty shares of stock through a highly respectable firm connected with the New York Stock Exchange requesting them to have it transferred into lots of five shares each, and certificates made out in their name, as he said the stock was purchased for a number of persons and he desired to deliver it in the name of a well-known house. Three of these certificates have appeared at the transfer office altered to 100 shares each, and are so cleverly done that they would deceive any one but an expert, and there is but little doubt but that the other seven will appear before long. The same party also purchased 100 shares of Cleveland and Pittsburg through another house, ordering certificates in ten share lots, in their name. Up to the present moment no certificates bearing the numbers on the certificates rendered have been presented at the transfer office of that Company."

From the N. Y. Times of to-day.

"The political excitement on the street culminated about noon yesterday in the announcement from Tammany Hall that Mr. Seymour is the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. The public funds of the United States, which had previously shown some firmness, made a further advance after the nomination, not, perhaps, as much because of the name and antecedents of the candidate as because of the settlement of the question and the early adjournment of the Convention. The whole subject will probably cease to further influence the market, one way or the other, before the present week closes. The other departments of the Stock Exchange, which opened dull, also improved after one o'clock and the Gold Room relapsed into a comparatively dull feeling, at 140⅝ per cent. The export of specie by the Southampton and Bremen steamer to-day amounts to $380,000. At the closing Board of the Exchange the transactions in United States 5-20s were quite heavy at the recovery in prices, and the speculation in nearly all descriptions left off strong."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, July 10.—The Flour Market is without improvement, and only a few hundred barrels were taken in lots by the home consumers at $7·50@8·25 for superfine, $8·50@9·25 for extra, $9·50@11·25 for spring wheat extra family, the latter rate for choice Minnesota, $10@11·75 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and $12@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye sells at $9@9·25 ⅌ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is a firm feeling in the Wheat market, and the demand is entirely for prime lots, which are in small supply. Small sales of red at $2·30@2·40. Rye is worth $1·80 ⅌ bushel. Corn is sold firmly at the recent advance. Sales of yellow at $1·16, and Western mixed at $1·15@1·15½. Oats are steady, with sales of Pennsylvania at 86@88c., and Southern at 89@91c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Seeds—Cloverseed is selling at $7@7·50 ⅌ 64 lbs. Timothy is nominal. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2·65@2·70.

Whisky—Prices are nominal.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..................JULY 10.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........77 | 11 A. M..........83 | 2 P. M..........82

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Br'g Anna M. Young, Morrell, Stettin, Workman & Co.
Schr M. R. Carlisle, Potter, Fall River, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr John C. Henry, Lilks, Lynn, do.
Schr W. D. Cargill, Kelly, E. Cambridge, Hammett & Neill.
Schr R. & S. Corson, Corson, Boston, do.
Schr W. Wallace, Scull, Boston, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Agnes Reppiler, McFadden, Washington, Davis, Fales & Co.
Schr Elvie Davis, Johnson, Boston, Quintard, Ward & Co.
Schr B. Strong, Brown, Providence, John Rommel, Jr.
Schr L. A. Bennett, McAllinden, Georgetown, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr Ocean Traveller, Adams, Boston, do.
Schr F. Burritt, Glover, Providence, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr R. Knight, Bartlett, Boston, do.
Schr A. Bartlett, Bartlett, Boston, Scott, Walter & Co.
Schr Lewis Chester, Gookin, Boston, do.
Schr E. C. Gates, Freeman, Boston, do.
Schr J. C. Patterson, Corson, Saugus, do.
Schr V. Sharp, Sharp, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr S. & E. Corson, Brower, Boston, do.
Schr E. J. Heraty, Meredith, Boston, Geo. S. Repplier.
Schr H. S. Brooks, Lore, E. Cambridge, do.
Schr M. E. Simmons, Gandy, Boston, do.
Schr B. Steelman, Robinson, Jacksonville, N. C., H. Croskey & Co.
Schr M. D. Ireland, Ireland, Boston, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr Franklin, Sharp, Millville, Whitall, Tatum & Co.
St'r Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Mershon, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Whirlwind, Geer, 36 hours from Providence with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr M. R. Carlisle, Potter, from Boston.
Schr R. & S. Corson, Corson, from Boston.
Schr Elvie Davis, Johnson, from Boston.
Schr S. B. Wheeler, Lloyd, from Boston.
Schr A. Bartlett, Bartlett, from Boston.
Schr V. Sharp, Sharp, from Boston.
Schr E. J. Heraty, Meredith, from Boston.
Schr M. E. Simmons, Gandy, from Boston.
Schr S. & E. Corson, Brower, from Boston.
Schr Lewis Chester, Gookin, from Boston.
Schr Rose Williams, from Millville.
Schr W. D. Cargill, Kelly, from New York.
Schr Ida V. McCabe, Baker, from Derby.
Schr W. Wallace, Scull, from Gloucester.
Schr Agnes Repplier, McFadden, from New Haven.
Schr L. A. Bennett, McAlmden, from New Haven.
Schr Benj. Strong, Brown, from Providence.
Schr Revenue, Gandy, from Providence.
Schr F. Burrett, Glover, from Providence.
Schr R. Knight, Bartlett, from Providence.
Schr H. L. Slaght, Willetts, from Salem.
Schr Marietta Hand, Brooks, from Fall River.
Schr L. A. Danenhower, Sheppard, from Neponset.
Schr H. S. Brooks, Love, from East Cambridge.
Schr Ocean Traveller, Adams, from Salem.
Schr J. C. Henry, Dilks, from Lynn.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Dennis, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Mershon, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW.

A large square-rigged vessel and two herm brigs standing in, were off the Capes of the Delaware yesterday morning. Brig Moonlight, from Cardenas passed in the Capes yesterday morning. Off the Buoy on the Middle, schr Mabel Hall, from Mayaguez; at Bombay Hook, brig Thomas Walter, from Cardenas; at Reedy Point, a British schooner, unknown. Reported by Mr. Shaw, pilot of steamship Saxon.

At Breakwater yesterday morning, brig Dora, from Rio Janeiro via St. Thomas.

(*By Atlantic Cable.*)

SOUTHAMPTON, July 10.—The steamship Holsatia, from New York June 30, arrived at 2·30 this morning.
QUEENSTOWN, July 10.—The steamship Russia, from New York on the 1st inst., arrived to-day.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.*]

SIC TRANSIT.—THE SICKEST TRANSIT we know of is a transition from Phalon's new perfume, "Flor de Mayo," to any of the would-be rivals of that refreshing and entrancing perfume. The only merit they possess is that their effluvium quickly fades; on the other hand, the fragrance of the great national perfume is ineffaceable. Sold by all druggists.

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of Solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4¾

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREET PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD ROAD, PHILADELPHIA, July 8, 1868.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th instant clear of tax, to which date the transfer books will be closed.
7 9 6* E. MITCHELL CORNELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 406 CHESNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, July 6, 1868.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of all taxes.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.
7 6 6t

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.—Office, No. 400 WALNUT Street, JULY 6, 1868.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company for the last six months payable on demand free of all taxes.
7 6 12t ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Sec'y.

RARE MANUFACTURES IN FINE Confections, for Tourists and for the Sea side.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
7 3 1m4p No. 1210 MARKET Street.

FINANCIAL.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & Co.
BANKERS PHILA & N.YORK

BUY COUPONS OF

GOVERNMENT BONDS

AT SAME PRICE AS GOLD.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE POPULAR LOANS

Central and Union Pacific Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

COUPONS OF THESE BONDS CASHED AT OUR OFFICE.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

No. 16 South THIRD Street,

7 10 PHILADELPHIA.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of DANIEL PORTER, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JAMES REA and GEORGE POWELL, Executors of the last will and testament of DANIEL PORTER deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, July 21, A. D. 1868, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 404 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.
7 10 fmw 5t*

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 N. NINTH Street, and No. 736 RACE street. 5 17 3p

CLOTHING.

SING

To the good old tune of "Yankee-Doodle."

Chief Justice Chase
Has lost the race
Just now, for nomination;
And Pendleton
Did not get on
Towards Presidential station

Some folks then thought
That Hancock ought
Of votes to have a gay show;
But voting slim,
They soon dropped him,
And fixed upon Horatio.

So we declare,
Seymour and Blair
Have got the nomination!
Now delegates!
Good clothing waits
For your examination!

CHORUS, to be sung with each verse.

We buy our clothes at the GREAT BROWN HALL!
Clothes for all the Nation!
The BROWN STONE HALL makes clothes for all!
The best in all creation!!

After singing this elegant song, come along, one and all, to our BIG BROWN HALL and we will fit you out with magnificent New Clothes.

THE VERY BEST CLOTHES!!

THE VERY LOWEST PRICES!!

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,

4 11 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FRANK GRANELLO,

TAILOR,

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,

(PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS),

HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS,

JOSEPH TACKEY, on Coats,

ERNEST L. MUELLER, on Pants and Vests,

ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE. 6 18 3m

WINES, ETC.

CHARLES BOTTLER'S

IMPERIAL SPARKLING

CATAWBA.

SOLE AGENTS,

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,

No. 1310 CHESNUT Street,

5 15 fmw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,

PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,

FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at

6 24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

PIANOS.

STECK & CO.'S, AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
J. E. GOULD'S New Store.
4 17 3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES,

Full guarantee, and moderate prices.

Warerooms, No. 610 ARCH Street,

4 14 3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

SOAP.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of the old rosin soap with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. SOLD BY THE ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, NO. 48 NORTH FRONT ST., PHILADELPHIA. [6 29 3m4p

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First door above Chesnut street. 4 9¾

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 5p

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS AT $1, $1·25; LINED, $1·50, $2; Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1, $1·25, and upwards, At DIXON'S,
No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. [7 1 2m

READ! READ!

Sporting Goods at a Bargain.

The attention of the trade and public is called to the large assortment of

Guns, Fishing Tackle, and other Sporting Goods,

AT NO. 409 CHESNUT STREET,

Which is being sold at very low rates to close business. Bargains in fine Guns, Fishing Rods. Base Ball and Cricket implements can be had, and the opportunity should not be lost. Call at once, and be satisfied as to our very low rates.

7 6* C. S. WESTCOTT.

NATATORIUM

AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTE,

BROAD STREET, BELOW WALNUT.

SWIMMING DEPARTMENT.

The only Summer resort in our city, where people take comfort in the hottest days, is the NATATORIUM. Season Swimming Tickets, and Season Instruction Tickets, are sold now with a deduction of 25 per cent. 5 3 4p

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS ON LINE OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.

MANSION HOUSE, MT. CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill Co.

TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill Co.

MANSION HOUSE,
W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill Co.

WHITE HOUSE,
E. A. Moss, Reading

ANDALUSIA,
Henry Weaver, Reading P. O.

LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Bucks Co.

COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, Lebanon Co.,
Chas. Rodearmel, Box 150, Harrisburg P. O.

BOYERTOWN SEMINARY,
L. M. Koons, Boyertown P. O., Berks Co.

LITIZ SPRINGS,
George T. Grider, Litiz P. O., Lanchster Co.

PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
Davis Longaker, Freeland P. O., Montgomery Co.

PROSPECT TERRACE,
Dr. James Palmer, Freeland P. O., Montgomery County. 5 21 2m

HYGENIA HOUSE,

COLLINS' BEACH, DELAWARE,

Is now open for the reception of guests. This favorite place of resort is beautifully situated at a point on the Delaware Bay, a few miles from the Capes. It has a beautiful lawn in front, well shaded, good salt water bathing, sailing, etc. Take steamer Perry Arch street wharf.

7 10 1m FRANK COLLINS, Proprietor.
Post Office address, Dakyneville, Del.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

This favorite SUMMER RESORT, situated on the CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, State of New York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from JUNE 10 to OCTOBER 1.

Terms, $4·50 per day, or $28·00 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad trains, and the day boats from New York or Albany.

Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of FRANKLIN Street, New York, daily, at 5 P. M. Saturdays at P. M. [6 9 2m] CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

EXCHANGE HOTEL

HUNTINGDON, PENNSYLVANIA.

This old establishment, having been leased by J. MORRISON, former proprietor of the Morrison House, has been entirely

REMODELED AND REFURNISHED,

and supplied with all the modern improvements and conveniences necessary to a first-class Hotel.
The dining-room has been removed to the first floor and is now spacious and airy, and the chambers are all well ventilated, and the proprietor will endeavor to make his guests perfectly at home.
Passengers for Bedford Springs will find this the most desirable stopping-place in Huntingdon.
Address

J. MORRISON,

7 1 wfm2w Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY.

THE COLUMBIA HOUSE,

At Cape Island, N. J.,

was opened on the 25th of June.
Situated but a few rods from the beach, with three hundred good bathing-rooms standing directly at the surf, and with fine shade trees upon the lawn, this house must surpass any other at the Capes, as well for its outside attractions and conveniences as for its extensive and well regulated interior.
The COLUMBIA has long been sustained by a substantial and select patronage from all parts of the country, and its appointments may be depended upon as strictly first-class. For rooms, etc., address

GEORGE J. BOLTON, Proprietor,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
BOLTON'S HOTEL,
6 12 fmw tf HARRISBURG, Pa.

SURF HOUSE.

Atlantic City, New Jersey.

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL will open for the season on 25th JUNE.

Terms, $3·50 per day, or $20 per week. Address

R. R. THOMPSON, Proprietor,

Formerly of Congress Hall, Cape Island.

N. B.—The music will be under the direction of Mr CARL SENTZ 6 15 25t

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Will be opened for the reception of guests on

SATURDAY, JUNE 27.

Music under the direction of Simon Hassler

Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by applying to

BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,

6 2 3m] ATLANTIC CITY, or No. 827 RICHMOND Street.

LIGHT-HOUSE COTTAGE.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

This well-known house has been REMOVED, REMODELED, and very much ENLARGED, with commodious and comfortable rooms.
Located between United States Hotel and the beach.
The grounds surrounding are nicely enclosed and well shaded. Guests for the house will leave the cars at U. S. Hotel. NO BAR.
6 12 1m JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, N. J., is now open for the Summer season. Families desiring a quiet home at the sea shore at a moderate price, will call on or address E. GRIFFITH, No. 1004 CHESNUT Street.
Attached to the establishment is a line of coaches, for the accommodation of guests. 6 22 1m

THE TREMONT HOUSE, CAPE MAY, WILL be opened on and after the Fourth of July, for the season.
Terms—$2·50 per day, or $15 per week.
HUMPHREY HUGHES, Proprietor.
6 23 1m

FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.

1868.

PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS,

Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins,

OF BOTH CANDIDATES.

Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Agents wanted everywhere.

Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail.

Political Clubs fitted out with everything they may require.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS

W. F. SCHEIBLE,

No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

6 8 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 1 6 5p¾

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDER.

A Young Offender—A Dishonest Transaction—Ingratitude—Larceny of Sugar. —A few weeks since, James Dowdell, aged seventeen years, was at the Central Station, on the charge of house-breaking, but on account of the importunities of an aged grandmother, was released. Yesterday the young scamp entered the jewelry store of John Schlegel, No. 1226 Ridge avenue, and while the attendant had his back turned reached over the case and took four silver and gold watches. His movement was, however noticed, and he was taken into custody by Mr. Schlegel, who turned him over to a patrolman. This morning he had a hearing before Alderman Massey, and was committed to prison in default of $1500 bail. The stolen articles were found on him.

—Joseph Keim is the name of an individual who was committed yesterday by Alderman Maule to answer the charge of larceny. It appears that Joseph sometime since had a watch which he gave for safe keeping, as he alleges, into the custody of a horse-dealer named Brookshank. Meeting the latter a few days subsequently, the prisoner borrowed another watch from the complainant, valued at $150, which he stated he wanted for a few days. When the time came for the return of the article, Mr. Brookshank discovered that it had been sold for $130. He then had Keim arrested, who, he alleges, promised to give him its value. Failing in this, he was re-arrested and disposed of as above stated.

—George Burgess was formerly attached to the Soldiers' Messenger Corps. Dr. Kieker, of No. 1303 Walnut street, taking a fancy to George, engaged him as a servant, and frequently intrusted him with considerable amounts of money. On July 3, 1867, he gave him a check for $150, which be was to draw, but never made his appearance at the dwelling of the physician. Last evening, Reserve Collom saw him at Ninth and Walnut streets, and took him into custody. The accused will have a hearing this afternoon at the Central Station.

—John White, a colored man, has been held by Recorder Given to answer the charge of stealing a barrel of sugar from Arch street wharf.

Coroner's Cases.—Yesterday afternoon an unknown white man was found lying at Eleventh and Race streets, having been overcome by the heat. He was conveyed to the Pennsylvania Hospital by Policeman Cox, of the Sixth District.

At half-past 11 o'clock last night, a policeman of the Sixth District picked up a dead infant on Twelfth street below Filbert. It was removed to the Sixth District Station.

Fell Overboard and Drowned.—At 1 o'clock this morning a policeman heard a splash in the Delaware, below Arch street, and repairing to the wharf adjoining that landing, saw a negro struggling in the water. He rendered all the assistance in his power, but it was of no avail, as shortly after his arrival the negro sunk. The body was subsequently recovered, and taken in charge by Coroner Daniels.

Recognized.—The body of the man found drowned in the Schuylkill yesterday, with an eye gouged out, has been recognized as that of Joseph Farrel, of Chester. A son states that Mr. Farrel left his home on Tuesday last and had in his possession a pistol, which was not on his person when found.

For Atlantic City.—To-morrow afternoon a train will leave Camden, over the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, at 2 o'clock, for Atlantic City. This enables our citizens to get through with their business transactions of the week, and to pass a pleasant and peaceful Sunday in the city by the sea.

Drowned.—On Wednesday afternoon, Wm. King, aged 10 years, while playing on the Chesnut Hill basin, fell into the reservoir and was drowned. The body was recovered soon afterwards, and Coroner Daniels held an inquest.

Larceny.—John White, a colored man, was arrested this morning by Patrolman Taylor, of the Fourth District, for stealing a box containing 400 pounds of sugar from Dallett & Sons' wharf, at Arch street. He was committed by Recorder Given.

Tripling Fire.—The Preston cotton and woollen mills, at Manayunk, were slightly damaged by fire at noon to-day. It originated in the picker room.

An owner is wanted at the Chesnut Hill Police Station for a lot of rope, which was taken from a bummer.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Summer Clothing.—All kinds, styles, and sizes, Men's, Youths', Boys', and Children's, ready made' equal to custom work in style, fit, and make: also, a fine assortment of selected styles of piece goods, to be made up to order in the best and most fashionable manner.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } Bennett & Co., Tower Hall, No. 518 Market St., Philadelphia, and No. 600 Broadway, New York.

Secure Health in Advance.—It is as difficult to extinguish a raging fever as a raging fire; but you can prevent a conflagration by rendering your dwelling fire-proof, and you can prevent an attack of fever by invigorating and purifying your "house of clay."

The "outside pressure" upon the constitution and the vital powers at this season is tremendous. Every pore of the millions which cover the surface of the body is a drain upon its substance and its strength. To meet this depletion, to keep up the stamina under such a constant outflow of dissolving flesh, a tonic and invigorant is absolutely necessary, and time that tries all things, has proved that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters imparts a degree of strength and resistant power to the over-taxed vital forces which is unattainable by any other known means. The effect of this inestimable vegetable preparation is to increase the appetite, accelerate digestion, tone the secretive organs, give firmness to the nerves, purify the blood, cheer the spirits, and, by thus rallying all the forces of the body, enable it to defy the enervating influence of the heat, and pass triumphantly through the trying ordeal of the summer months. As a safeguard against epidemics, and a preventive of the feebleness, lassitude, and prostration of which so many thousands complain at this season, it has a national reputation, founded on twenty-five years of uninterrupted and unequalled success.

The Choice Unanimous!—Persons might have known long ago, if they had been attentive readers of our columns, that the choice would be unanimous, no matter what tactics would be indulged in at Tammany Hall. With the Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware delegations it was some time ago settled that for cheap and elegant ready made Clothing Charles Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental, is the place, and we believe all parties will endorse the opinion.

Grape Bitters.—Every one knows the value of the grape, as a luscious and healthy fruit. Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" is the ultimate of the grape in its properties, mildly stimulating, diuretic, sudorific, and tonic. More than seven-eighths of them are pure juice of the grape, simply made bitter by Peruvian Bark, Chamomile Flowers, Snake Root, Calamus, Wild Cherry Bark, etc. Sold by Druggists.

Gettysburg Katalysine Water.—The increasing number of well-known citizens who are using this Water for Rheumatism, Gout, and Kidney diseases, and the remarkable cures, embracing Dyspepsia and General Debility, are sufficient to induce every invalid to examine the statements of wonderful cures given on undoubted authority, in the printed copies, to be had at any of the Druggists Stores where the Water is for sale.

Jewelry.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

Attend to the First Symptoms of Consumption; and check the disease in its incipiency, by using Jayne's Expectorant, a safe remedy for all affections of the Lungs and Bronchia. Sold everywhere.

Fine Custom-Made Boots and Shoes for Gentlemen. Bartlett, No. 33 South Sixth street, above Chesnut.

Our Stock of Spring Clothing is decidedly the *cheapest and best. People will not believe it until they come and examine.*
Wanamaker & Brown,
The Largest Clothing House,
"Oak Hall."
The Corner of Sixth and Market streets.

Our Boys' and Youths' Suits *for Dress or School are the cheapest, prettiest and best.*
Wanamaker & Brown,
The Largest Clothing House,
"Oak Hall."
The corner of Sixth and Market streets.

Our Custom Department *is the largest and best in Philadelphia. Has hundreds of different styles of goods.*
Wanamaker & Brown,
The Largest Clothing House
"Oak Hall."
The corner of Sixth and Market streets.

Our Custom Cutters *are men of taste and ability.*
Wanamaker & Brown,
The Largest Clothing House,
"Oak Hall."
The corner of Sixth and Market streets.

Our Prices *are 25 per cent. below other houses producing same goods.*
Wanamaker & Brown,
The Largest Clothing House,
"Oak Hall."
The corner of Sixth and Market streets.

MARRIED.

BRECKENRIDGE—PAUL.—On July 8, 1868, by Rev. S. Durborow, Mr. ARCHIBALD T. BRECKENRIDGE to Miss LIZZIE M. PAUL, all of this city.

GREGORY—SCARLETT.—July 8, 1868, at No. 1419 Hanover street, Kensington, by John G. Wilson, V. D. M., Mr. WILLIAM P. GREGORY and Miss ELIZA SCARLETT, both of this city.

DIED.

GLAZIER.—On the 30th ultimo, at Newbern, N. C., after a short illness, JAMES L. GLAZIER, formerly of Huntingdon and Philadelphia, Pa., in the 26th year of his age. *

McKENNA.—On the 9th instant, Mrs. ANN McKENNA, aged 108 years and 10 months, a native of the parish of Tynan, county Armagh, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Owen McKenna, Southwest corner of Seventeenth and Shippen streets, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

MAGUIRE.—At his residence, on the 7th instant, ROBERT E. MAGUIRE.

The relatives of the family and his male friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 502 S. Eleventh street, on Friday, the 10th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. ***

ROBINSON.—On the 8th instant, MARGARET, wife of James Robinson, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 1239 S. Broad street, on Saturday morning, the 11th instant, at 9 o'clock. To proceed to Woodlands.

TICKNOR.—On the 7th instant, at Manayunk, after a short but severe illness, ROBERT, son of Robert and Sallie Ticknor, aged 2 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandmother, Mary Wood, corner of Jefferson and Cresson streets, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

TOBIN.—On the 8th instant, JAMES TOBIN, aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, N. E. corner of Fifth and Pine streets, on Sunday morning at 7½ o'clock.

TRUMP.—On Fourth-day afternoon, the 8th instant, MARIA B. TRUMP, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Benjamin H. Shoemaker, Church lane, Germantown, on Seventh-day afternoon, the 11th instant, at 4 o'clock. **

AMERICAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia.

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut ...

This Institution has no superior in the United States 610

HOLLOWAY'S

CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF

JAMAICA GINGER.

A PURE ESSENCE OF THE TRUE JAMAICA GINGER.

Free from Cayenne Pepper or any other admixture, possessing

All the Carminative and diffusively stimulating properties

Which are so potent in the Jamaica Ginger alone, and which are so efficacious in all cases of Chills from Exposure to Cold or Dampness, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, etc.

OBSERVE—A half teaspoonful of Holloway's Ginger is stronger and more effective than a full teaspoonful of any other in the market.

PREPARED BY

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,

No. 602 ARCH STREET,

78 PHILADELPHIA.

MERRICK & SONS'

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,

No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM ENGINE,

Regulated by the Governor.

MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,

Patented June, 1868.

DAVID JOY'S

PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.

D. M. WESTON'S

PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE, AND HYDRO EXTRACTOR,

For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. [7 10mwf1y

NOVELTIES IN WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS.

A fine assortment of FRENCH PAPER.

CROQUET of every variety,

PAPER AND ENVELOPES stamped in color gratis.

JOHN LINERD,

No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street,

5 15 fmw2m Corner of Linden street.

NEW STYLES OF

FANCY CASSIMERES.

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF MERCHANT TAILORS, CLOTHIERS, AND OTHERS, TO THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FANCY CASSIMERES, ALL THE NEW STYLES,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. w

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Reduction of the Army—Sherman's Funding Bill—The Adjournment Question.

Minister Johnson and His Instructions—The Alabama Claims Must be Settled.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Reduction and Pay of the Army.

Washington, July 10.—The House Military Committee were in session to-day and have considered General Schenck's bill to fix and equalize the pay of officers, and to establish the pay of enlisted soldiers of the army. They will report it to the House this evening. It is made to accord with the new bill for the reduction of the army.

This bill provides that the office of General of the Army shall cease as soon as a vacancy occurs; also the office of Lieutenant-General. It reduces the number of major-generals to four and of brigadiers to eight. It provides that the line of the army shall consist of thirty regiments of infantry, seven regiments of cavalry, and four regiments of artillery. All the bands are to be honorably discharged, except that at the Military Academy.

The President is directed, so soon as the necessities of the service will allow, to order the muster out of enlisted men until the number shall be reduced to twenty-five thousand of all arms of the service.

Sherman's Funding Bill.

Senator Sherman is very sanguine about the success of his Funding bill, but it is the general opinion among Senators and members that it cannot pass at this session. It will give rise to considerable discussion in the Senate, and will meet with much opposition in the House.

At this stage of the session members are averse to considering financial measures, and exhibit a general anxiety to adjourn, which will defeat many similar projects now pending.

The Hon. Reverdy Johnson,

the new Minister to England, has received his instructions from the State Department, and will leave New York on the next steamer. In the matter of the Alabama claims it is understood that Minister Johnson is to take a bold stand, and to insist upon a speedy settlement.

The Adjournment of Congress.

It is the general opinion among Senators and members that as soon as delegations from North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana have arrived here and been admitted, Congress will adjourn. The disposition is not to adjourn until all these States are admitted.

Bold Attempt to Rob an Express Car.

Cincinnati, July 10.—An attempt was made the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, near Brownstown, Indiana. When the train reached Brownstown to wood and water five men sprang upon the engine and express car, driving off the engineer and fireman, and uncoupled the express car which after running about eight miles was stopped. The robbers then forced an entrance but were met with a volley from the pistols of the guards inside and were driven off, leaving one of their number badly wounded who was brought to this city this morning.

Obituary.

New York, July 10.—Gabriel P. Dissosway, contributor for many years past to the religious press, died suddenly yesterday, aged seventy years.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, July 10.—Stocks active. Chicago and Rock Island, 108⅜; Reading, 96⅝; Canton Company, 47½; Erie 70⅝; Cleveland and Toledo 103⅞; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87⅜; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne 108⅞; Michigan Central, 116¾; Michigan Southern, 92⅝; New York Central, 134⅞; Illinois Central, 58; Cumberland preferred, 33; Virginia 6s, 57¼; Missouri 6s, 91½; Hudson river, 138; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113⅜; do. 1864, 110⅝; do. 1865, 111⅝; new issue, 10⅞; 10-40s, 107⅝; 7·30s, 108¾. Gold, 140⅝. Money, 5 per cent. Exchange, 10⅛.

New York, July 10.—Cotton quiet at 32½c. Flour dull; sales of 8000 barrels at former quotations. Wheat dull and declined 1@2c; sales of 24,000 bushels spring No. 1 at $1·97@2; amber southern $2·49. Corn quiet at $1·10@1·14. Oats 8@86c. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $28@28·37½. Lard 17½@17¾.

Baltimore, July 10.—Cotton quiet; middlings, 30½. Flour quiet and firmer, but unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn dull and without change. Oats and Rye unchanged. Pork firm; Mess, $29. Bacon firmer and unchanged, with a good demand. Lard firm at 17½@18c.

San Francisco, July 10.—Flour in active demand both for local use and export; sales at $6·25@7·50; the demand for new shipping wheat is good at $1·90@1·95 Legal-tenders 71¼.

Arrived, ship Argonaut, from Bordeaux.

New York Stock Quotations, 2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	134½	Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	81¾
N. Y. and Erie R.	70¾	Chi. and R. I. R.	108⅞
Ph. and Rea. R.	96⅝	Pitts, F. W. and Chi.	
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	92⅝	R. R.	108⅞
Cle. and Pitt. R.	87⅜	Gold	140⅝
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	78¾	Market steady.	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, JULY 10

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$600 5-20s '65.Jy	108½	51 sh Penna R	52¾
$600 U S 7-30s.Je&Jy	108½	22 do	52¾
$2000 Pa 6s, 1 series	104½	14 do.....rec.	52½
$1000 Pa R m 6s	100	20 do	52¾
$400 C&A m 6s'89	97	88 do.....rec.	52¾
$1000 Leh 6s gold l..c.	88½	100 sh Cata Prf	30¾
2 sh N Central	48½	100 do.......c.	30¾
10 sh Read R	48		

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, New	103½	$1000 C & Am 6s, '89	87¾
$1000 do. O.d..24	99½	21 sh Penna R....rec.	52½
$2000 Pa R 2 m 6s...1s.	99	200 sh Leh Nav	21¾

Hearings at the Central Station.—John W. Burgis was charged with swindling his employer.

Dr. R. Koecker testified that on the 3d of July he sent defendant to bank with about $300, and in the evening his bank book was left at his house with checks in it.

The defendant admitted the theft, and was held in $600 bail to answer.

Joseph Siddons was charged with selling lottery policies.

Abram Britton testified that the defendant had an office No. 408 Library street; he never saw defendant sell any policies, but the office was his, and his name was on the door.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 5 5521

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

A. Johnson is Disappointed with the New York Nominations—He Thinks Defeat is Certain.

Continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

LATER FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

A. J. is Disappointed.

Washington, July 10.—The President is by no means satisfied with the New York nominations. He holds that the Democratic party has played into the hands of their political opponents by adopting a policy that will unite them in support of General Grant.

The President was strongly in favor of Mr. Chase as the only man that could have a chance of success against the Republican ticket. He supported the Chase movement in accordance with the policy that dictated the Philadelphia Convention. The failure of both these movements shows that there is no middle ground between the two great parties.

It is considered doubtful whether the President will extend any executive support to the New York ticket. All parties were surprised at Seymour's nomination, which seems to afford most pleasure to the Republicans, who are now confident of a victory, which opens up the old issues in which they have been sustained by the country.

The defeat of Chase is attributed to the bitter opposition of the extreme Western men, which rendered it useless to bring his name formally before the Convention. It is anticipated that the Presidential canvass will be the most bitter and exciting that has occurred for years.

Presidential Nominations.

Washington, July 10.—The President to-day nominated to the Senate James Shelly to be agent for the Flathead Indians, and Henry D. Bancock, agent for the Indians of the Grand Ronde Agency, Oregon.

Continuance of the Freedman's Bureau.

The bill to continue the Freedman's Bureau has become a law without the President's signature, the constitutional limit of ten days having expired.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

Washington, July 10.—Mr. Patterson (N. H.) called up the bill transferring the duties of Trustees of Colored Schools of Washington and Georgetown to the Trustees of Public Schools, which was passed.

The Chair laid before the Senate a letter of resignation from Senator Johnson.

Mr. Conness (Cal.) moved to make the bill to protect the rights of American citizens abroad the special order for Monday at 1 o'clock.

Mr. Fessenden (Me.) suggested that the motion be deferred until the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs (Sumner) should be present.

Mr. Morton (Ind.) hoped the motion would prevail.

Mr. Conness called the yeas and nays, and the motion prevailed by a vote of 22 to 8.

Mr. Harlan's certain amendments, an amendment by Mr. Morrill (Vt.), providing that the expense shall not exceed one million dollars, was adopted.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) was aware that the person in charge of the Arsenal at Rock Island was very enthusiastic on the subject of this institution, and that several millions would probably be asked for its improvement, but, disavowing sectional motives, he hoped Senators would not favor any further expenditure upon it.

The armory at Springfield could furnish all the arms that will be required.

Mr. Harlan was willing to say that the friends of the institution would not ask any appropriation not recommended by the committee of which the Senator was chairman.

Mr. Yates (Ill.) advocated the bill, which was passed by a vote of 25 to 10.

Mr. Cattell (N. J.) again called up his bill to provide for a further issue of temporary loan certificates, for the purpose of redeeming and retiring the remainder of the outstanding Compound Interest notes.

Mr. Trumbull (Ill.) offered the following as a substitute:—That for the purpose of redeeming and retiring the remainder of Compound Interest notes saving unnecessary payment of interest, and reducing the public debt, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to make sale of ten millions of surplus coin in the Treasury of the United States on the first Monday in August next, and on the first Monday of every month thereafter, until the amount of coin in the Treasury, exclusive of that for which gold certificates of deposit shall have been given, shall be reduced to the sum of forty millions of dollars.

House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. Donnelly (Minn.), a committee of conference was asked on the disagreeing vote on the bill granting lands to Minnesota, to aid in the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi river.

Nearly an hour was consumed on a resolution to increase the pay of the Clerk of the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

The resolution was finally rejected.

Mr. Schenck (Ohio), from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a joint resolution to extend until the 1st of January, 1869, the time for collecting the direct tax in the South. He explained that the time had been extended last year until the first of January, 1868, but that the States of the South being still in a transition state were unable to meet the tax, and it could not be readily or conveniently collected from them even if oppression were resorted to.

Mr. Mullins (Tenn.) remarked that a forcible collection of the tax would be a liberal favouring of the Southern States.

The joint resolution was passed.

Mr. Boles (Ark.) presented a memorial of the Arkansas Constitutional Convention, asking aid in rebuilding the levees along the Arkansas and Mississippi rivers, in Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Referred to Committee on Freedmen's Affairs.

The House proceeded, as the business of the morning hour, to the consideration of the bill, reported from the Committee of Claims, to provide for the distribution of the reward offered by the President for the capture of Jefferson Davis.

Mr. Washburne (Mass.), chairman of the Committee, explained and advocated the bill at considerable length.

From San Francisco.

San Francisco, July 10.—The steamer Constitution, from Panama, arrived to-day.

The Crown Point Mining Company has declared a dividend of $7·50 per share for June, payable on the 11th instant.

There was an error in yesterday's despatch, announcing the arrival of the steamer Sacramento from New York. She has not yet been announced.

Democratic Rejoicings.

St. Louis, July 10.—Despatches from nearly every section of the country say the nomination of Seymour and Blair is received with great satisfaction, particularly that of Blair. Ratification meetings were held last night, salutes fired, and various joyful manifestations indulged in.

New York Stock Quotations—3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street.

N. Y. Cent. R.	134½	Chi. and N. W., pref.	81¾
N. Y. and E. R.	70⅝	Chi. and R. I. R.	108⅞
Ph. and Rea. R.	96⅝	Pitts, F. W. and Chi.	
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	92⅝	R. R.	109
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	87½	Gold	140⅝
Chi. and N. W. com	79¾	Market steady.	

GET THE BEST.—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles, in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 326 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

THE MARKETS.

The following are the latest quotations for the various articles designated:—

ASHES—Duty: 2½ ℔ ct. ℔ lb.
Pot, 1st at 100lb 8·25@8·37½
Pearl, 1st sort 10·25@10·37½
CANDLES—Duty: 2½c. ℔ lb.
Sperm. ℔ lb...—45 @—
Do. pt LP's & Co—— @—
Do. Do. J'd & sy—55 @—
Adam'ne City—21 @—23
Adam'e State—— @—
COAL—Duty: 40c. @ $1·25 ℔ ton.
Li. Orr'l ℔ ton—— @—
Sidney—— @—
Pictou—— @—
Anth. ℔2,000 ℔, 5 00 a 6·50
COCOA—Duty: 3 c. ℔ lb.
Marac'o gld in bd—— a——
Guayaq'll " " 11 a 11½
Para " " — a——
St. Dom'o " " 7½a—8½
COFFEE—Duty: 5c ℔ lb.
Java, wh'e, ℔ lb gold. 22½—24
Jamaica—15 a—15½
Laguayra—15½a—16⅝
Maracaibo—15½a—18
St Dom. cash—14½a—15
COPPER—(Kupfer)—Duty: Pig and Bar, 2½c. and Sheathing, 3c ℔ lb.
Am'can Ingot—22½a—23
Sheath'g new (suits) ℔ lb...—33 a——
Sheath'g old—— a——
Sheath'g yel.—26 a——
Pig Chile—— a——
Bolts—— a—38
DRUGS AND DYES—
Alcohol—— a——
Aloes, ℔ lb—21 a——
Aloes Socc'trine—75 a—85
Alum—8½a—3½
Ant'yreg. gld —— a 11½
Argols ref. gld—21½a—21½
Arsenic, pow'r, g 3 a——
Assafetida—25 a 40
Balsam Capiva—85 a 95
Balsam Tolu...1 30 a——
Balsam Peru—— a 3·50
Berries, Pers gl'd 27 a—31
Berries, Turk.—— a——
Bi-carb. Soda, gd 4½a—4½
Borax, refined—32½a—33½
Br'mstone, roll—— a—3½
Brims'one flor—— a—3½
Brim'e, ℔ tn. gd 37 00 a 38·00
Camph'r ℔ lb nbd, g—a—
Camphor, ref.. 1·10 a——
Canthar'des—— a 1·65
Car. Ammonia—17 a——
Cardamoms—— a 3·25
Castor Oil—— a—30½
Chamomile Fl.—15 a—50
Chlorate Potash, gold—34 a—35
Cochineal Hs gd— a—90
Coch Mex. gold 73 a—75
Copperas Am.—1½a—1½
Cream Ts. g d—— a—28¾
Cubebs, E. I.—— a—30
Cutch—15½a—16
Epsom Salts—3⅝a—4
Gamboge—1·75 a 2·00
Gum Arabic, s'ts—31 a—35
Gum Arabic, pkd—45 a—75
Gum Benzoin—80 a—85
Gum Myrrh, E. I.—— a——
Gum Myrrh, Ty.—55 a——
Gum Trag., st—33 a—40
Gm Trag., fl. gd 50 a—100
Hyd. Pota Eng. and Fr., gold 3·60 a 3·80
Ipecacuanha, Br. 3 60 a 3·75
Jalap in bd gld—85 a 90
Lac Dye—25 a—55
Licorice Paste—24 a—40
Madder, Dutch gold—12½a—14
Madder, French gold—— a——
Manna, small flake—95 a——
Manna, large flake 1·70 a 1·75
Nutgalls, bl. Alep—35 a——
Oil Berg't 6 87½ a 7·00
Oil Cassia—— a 3·50
Oil Lemmon 3·75 a 3·80
Oil Pepperm't—— a 6·50
Oil Orange—— a——
Opium, Ty. g'd—— a 7·12½
Ox. Acid ℔ lb—31 a——
Phosphorus—— a 1·00
Prus. Potash—33½a—35
Quicksilver—78 a—80
Rhubarb, Chi—2 25 a 3·25
Saleratus, c.h—20 a——
S. Am'iac. g'd—8 a—8¼
S. Soda, gold—1·65 a 1·67½
Sarsa'lla, Hon in bd gold—25 a—30
Sarsa'lla Mex——
Senna, Alex—25 a—28
Shellac—37½a—50
Soda Ash 80 ℔ c. gold—— a—2½
S. Lead, W. gd a—25
Sulph. Quin.—— a—2·25
Tar. Acid, g.— a—50
Verdigris, g.—51 a—52
Vitriol Blue—10 a—11
FEATHERS—Duty: 30 ℔ c.
PrimeWest'n—90 a—95
Tennessee—80 a—85
FISH—Duty: Mackerel $2; Herrings, $1; Salmon, $3; Other pickled, $1·50 ℔ bbl. Other Fish, pickled, Dried, or smoked in smaller packages, 50 cts. ℔ 100 lbs.
Dry Cod ℔ cwt. 6 00 a 7·00
Pickl'd Scale—— a——
Pickled Cod. 6·25 a 6·50
Mackr'l No. 1, 23·00 a 23 25
Mackerel No. 1, small 22·00 a 22 50
Mack. No 2, M. 18·00 a 18·5
Mack. No 3 M. 7 75 a 9·00
Salm'n Pic N. 26 00 a 27·00
Sal. Pic ℔ tce—— a——
Shad Ct. No. 1, ℔ bf bbl.—— a——
Her'g Pick'd—— a——
Her'g Se'℔ b'x.—— a——
Herring, No 1—20 a—25
FLAX—Duty: $15 ℔ ton.
North Riv. ℔ lb—16 a—21
FLOUR AND MEAL—Duty: 20 ℔ cent.
Sour $6·75 a 9·00
State super... 6 75 a 7·35
State ext. do 7 95 a 9·00
Ex. Amber In., Ohio, & Mich. } 9·50 a 11·70
Ohio Shipping } 9·05 a 9·40
Ohio ex. bds. 9 50 a 13·00
Genessee do. 11·75 a 14·00
Canada Sup.—— a——
Canada extra—— a——
Brandywine—— a——
Georgetown—— a——
Califor'a & Oregon } 10 25 a 12·70
Alexandria—— a——
Balt. How'd st—— a——
Rye Flour 8 40 a 10·25
Corn Meal 5 50 a——
do. Brandy'e, 6·25 a 6·3
do. Punch ..29 00 a 9 50
FRUIT—Duty: Dried, 5c.; Almonds 6c; 10c. shelled and not shelled: other Nuts, 2c.; Dates, 2c.; Sardines 50, Grapes 25, and Fruits in Sugar, Syrup and Brandy, 35 ℔ cent.
Rais. Sh. ℔ ½cks 3·50 a——
Rais. bch lyrs 3 95 a——
Cur'nts, Zt ℔ lb—11½a—11½
Citron—27 a—28
Almonds Sicily soft shell—14 a——
Alm's shell'd—40 a—45
FURS AND SKINS—Furs dressed or undressed, on skins, 10 ℔ cent ad val.
Beaver, ℔ pce:
" North ℔ lb 1 50 a 4·00
" Southern 1 00 a 2·50
" Western. 1·00 a 3·00
Otter No'th pce 3 00 a 7·00
" Western. 5·00 a 5·00
Red Fox N'th—75 a 1 50
Raccoon S'th—10 a——
" West.com—16 a—40
" North—50 a 1·00
Mink North'n 3 00 a 8·00
" Western. 3 00 a 7·00
Marten, N'th 5·00 a 20 00
Goat Curacoa—36 a—43
" Mex. ℔ lb—— a——
Deer, Sisal ℔ lb—46 a—47½
" S. Juan—44½a——
GRAIN—Duty: 10 a 20 cts.
Wheat W'℔ bu 2 70 a 2 80
" " Cala... 2·60 a 2·85
" Ohio—— a——
" Mich., w. 2·60 a 2·95
Chicago No. 1, 2 20 a——
do. No. 2, 2·10 a——
do. No. 3, 2·00 a——
Milwa'k, No. 1 2 20 a——
do. No. 2 2·10 a——
do. No. 3 2·00 a——
Rye North'n, 2·05 a 2·08
Corn, So. w.y. 1·16 a 1·20
" " yellow 1·10 a 1·12
" mixed " Western } 1·05 a 1·06
Barley—— a——
Barley Malt, 2·40 a 2·45
Oats, State...—83¼a—83½
" Ohio...—83¼a—83½
" Jersey—— a——
Peas, b'e, ℔ 2bu—— a——
GUNPOWDER—Duty: 4 cents ℔ lb, and 20 ℔ ct. ad val.
Blasting, ℔ 25lb—— a 4 00
Shipping—— a 4 50
Rifle 6·50 a——
HAY—
N R in bls ℔ 100lb—75 a—84

Calcutta Buff. gd 11 @—11½
Do. Kips ℔ pce—14 @—15
Do. green—12 @—13
California—19 @—19½
Green Sa West—— @—11
City Slaugh'er—12 @—13
HONEY—Duty: 20c. ℔ gal.
Cuba, @ gal., duty paid, —80 @—82
Cuba in bond gd 54 @——
HOPS—Duty: 5 cents ℔ lb.
1867—15 @—40
1866—8 @—15
Bavarians—25 @—30
HORNS—Duty: 10 ℔ cent. ad val.
Ox, B. A. & R., G & C 5·00 a 7·00
INDIGO—Duty: Free.
Bengal, ℔ lb...1·10 a 2 65
Madras gold—85 a 1·00
Manilla, gold—70 a 95
Caraccas, gold—80 a 1·05
Guatemala, gld 1·10 a 1 45
IRON—Duty: Bar, $17; R. R. $70 ℔ 100; Boiler and Plate, 1½c. ℔ lb; Band, Hoop, and Scroll, 1½@1½c. ℔ lb. Pig, $9 ℔ ton; Sheet, 3c. ℔ lb.
Pi., English, & Scotch ℔ ton, 38 00 a 41·00
Pig, Am'can. 38 00 a 39 00
Bar, Eng ref. 95 00 a 100 00
Bar, Eng 'm... 85·00 a 90·00
Sheet, Russia 1st qual. ℔ lb—18 a—19½
Sheet, English & American—5 a—7
LEAD—Duty: Pig, $2·00 ℔ 100 lbs.; Pipe and Sheet, $2 75 ℔ 100 lbs.
Galena—— a——
Spanish, gold. 6·35 a 6·37½
Bar, net 10 00 a——
Sheet & Pipe, nt—— a 12 00
LEATHER—Duty: Sole, 35—Upper, 30 ℔ c. ad val.
Oak (S) Lt. ℔ lb—39 a—42
Oak middle—38 a—46
Oak, heavy—40 a—46
Oak, crop—41 a—41
Hemlock, light—27 a—29
Hemlock, mid—27 a—29
Hem'k, heavy—24 a—28½
Hemlock, dam—19 a—25½
LIME—Duty: 10 ℔ cent. ad val.
Rockland, com—— a 1·25
Lump—— a 2·25
LUMBER—Duty: 20 ℔ ct. ad val. Wholesale Prices.
Timber, W. P. ℔ cubic foot—— a——
Timber Oak, Oc—— a——
Timber, GaYP (by car) ℔ cft—— a——
East'n Spruce per M 12·00 a 23·00
Sh'gles, ℔ bch—— a——
Do. shaved, ℔ bdl. (½ M.)—— a——
Do Saw'd ℔ M.—— a——
Do Ced. 2 ft. 1st qual., ℔ M.—— a——
Do. Cypress, 2 foot—— a——
Laths E & M—— a 3·00
Stav's W.Ope 110·00 a 275·00
" W.Ohd... 100·00 a 225 00
" W.O bbl. 60 00 a 150·00
Head'g W. O—— a 140·00
MOLASSES—Duty: 8c. ℔ gl
N. O., ℔ gal—— a——
Porto Rico—48 a—72½
Cuba Muscov—48 a—55
Cuba Clayed—45 a—47
Barbadoes—55 a—57
NAILS—Duty: Cut, 1½; Wrought 2½; Horseshoe, 5 cents ℔ lb.
Cut, las'd, ℔ 100lb 4 87½ a 5·00
Clinch 6 50 a 6·75
NAVAL STORES—Duty: Spts. Turpentine, 30 cts. ℔ gal.; other kinds, 20 ℔ ct. ad val.
Turpet, Sf. N. Coty, ℔ 280 lbs—— a 4·50
Tar, Wilmington 5 00 a 5 25
Tar, ℔ bbl NC 3 75 a 4·00
Pitch 3 50 a——
Resin-com. old 2 87½a——
Do. No. 2 ℔ 280 lb 3·20 a 3 50
Spirits Tur.—45 a—46
OIL—Duty: Palm 10, Olive $1, Linseed, Flaxseed, R Seed, 23 cents; Sperm (foreign fisheries) and Whale or other fish (foreign), 20 ℔ cent. ad valorem.
Olive, 12 bb & b—— a—4·12½
Olive, Inc ℔ g.—2 50 a——
Palm ℔ lb——
Linseed Eng.—— a——
Whale—82 a——
" Ref. Win—87 a—90
" Ref. S'g.—— a——
Sperm, crude 2 00 a——
" W. U'bl'ch. 2 15 a 2 20
Red, city distilled—80 a——
L'd Oil S&W—— a——
Kerosene, l'g—— a—39
OIL-CAKE—Duty: 20 ℔ ct. ad val.
Thin ob ℔ ton 57 00 a——
PETROLEUM—Duty: Crude, 20c, Ref. 40c.
Crude, 40—47 garity ℔ gal—20 a—21½
Refined free L.S. to white (110—125 test)—35 a——
Refined in bond L.S. to white (115 test)—31 a—32½
Refined in b'd, white (115—120 test)—31 a——
Naptha, refined (60—63 garity—— a—15½
PROVISIONS—Duty: Cheese, 4c ℔ lb; Beef and Pork, 1c; Hams, Bacon, and Lard 2c ℔ lb.
Beef Ms. ob ℔ lb—— a——
" " city—— a——
" Mess ex. 20·50 a 25 00
" Primecy—— a——
" Prime cy—— a——
" " Ms ℔ clb 5·0 a 20·50
Pork, Ms. ℔ bbl 27 75 a 28·31¼
" Prime—— a——
" " Mess—— a——
" " Clear—— a——
Lard prime stm—16¼a—16½
Hams, salt—— a——
Should, salt—— a——
Beef hams, in pickle, ℔ bbl—— a——
Beef smo. ℔ lb—— a——
Butter, Orang—32 a—35
" S. fairtopr—30 a—34
" Ohio—— a——
Cheese—8 a—14
RICE—Duty: 2½c. ℔ lb. Paddy, 1½c. ℔ lb.
Carolina, good, to prime 10·50 a 11 50
Rangoon dressed gold 6·25 a 7·00
SALT—Duty: Sacks, 24c. ℔ 100 lbs; bulk, 18 c's ℔ 100 lbs.
Turk's Island, ℔ bush—47 a——
Liverpool, Gr., ℔ sack 1·75 a 1 80
" Higgins' 2·85 a 2 90
" Ashton's 2·90 a——
SEED—Duty: Linseed, 16c., Hemp ½c ℔ lb. Canary $1 ℔ bush of 60 lbs, and Grass Seed 30 ℔ ct. ad val.
Clover ℔ lb—10 a—10½
Timothy ℔ bus. 2 50 a 2·60
Flax Am. rg'h 2 60 a 2 65
SHOT—Duty: 2½c. ℔ lb
Dp & Bk (c) ℔ lb—11½a——
Buckcomp (c)—12½a——
SOAP—Duty: 25 ℔ cent. ad val.
Castile—16½a—17
SPELTER—(Zinn)—Duty: In Pigs, Bars, and Plates, $1·50 ℔ 100 lbs.
Plates gold—— a——
SPICES—Duty: 3a50c. ℔ lb.
Cassia in mats ℔ lb, gld—51 a—52
Ging'r, Race, gld 10½a—11
Mace, gold—92½a—95
Nutmegs, No. 1, gold—88 a—89
Pepper, gold—23½a—24
Pimento, Jamaica (c) gold—19½a—20
Cloves (c) gld—26½a—27
SUGARS—Duty, 2½a 3c ℔ lb
New Orleans—— a——
Cuba, M'rado—07½a—09
Porto Rico—11½a—14
Hav'na white—14½a—15¾
Hav. B. & Y.—— a——
Manilla—11½a—11½
Loaf—— a——
Crushed—— a—15¾
Yellow—— a—15½
White—— a—16¼
TALLOW—Duty, 1c ℔ lb.
Am. prime, ℔ lb 12 a—12½
TEAS—Duty: 28 ℔ ct ℔ lb.
Gunpowder, 1 05 a 1·90
Hyson—85 a 1·65
Y. Hys'n, mx.—80 a 1 75
Hyson Skin—65 a—95
Twankay—65 a—95
N. & Oolong—70 a 1·65
Orange Pec—70 a 1·00
Japan—85 a 1·25
TIN—(Zinn)—Duty: Pig, Bars, and Block, 15 ℔ ct. ad val.; Plates and Sheets 25 ℔ ct. ad val.
Banca, ℔ lb gld. 27½a 27½

FIFTH EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Question of Adjournment Before Congress.

LATEST EUROPEAN ADVICES.

Courtesies to Admiral Farragut—Passage of the Irish Reform Bill.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Question of Adjournment.

Washington, July 10.—Congress will endeavor to adjourn next week but it can only be effected by a more than usual rush of pending business and the postponement of numerous bills until the next session.

The City

is filling up with persons who have been to the New York Convention, and now seems more lively than for a week past.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Passage of the Irish Reform Bill.

London, July 10.—The Irish Reform bill was passed by the House of Lords last evening.

Admiral Farragut.

The municipal authorities of the city of Southampton recently extended an invitation to Admiral Farragut to a grand complimentary dinner, but the Admiral has written a note respectfully declining the honor.

Financial and Commercial.

London, July 10.—Evening.—Consols for money 94⅞, and for account 94⅞@94⅞. United States Five-twenties, 73¼. Stocks quiet. Erie 45⅞. Illinois Central, 101⅞.

Frankfort, July 10.—United States Five-twenties, 77¼.

Liverpool, July 10.—Evening.—Cotton quiet and steady. Sales of 10,000 bales. Other articles unchanged.

London, July 10.—Evening.—Tallow 43s. 6d. Sugar firmer. Linseed oil 32.

Antwerp, July 10.—Evening.—Petroleum closed at 53⅞f.

Glasgow, July 10.—Evening.—Arrived steamship Caledonia from New York, June 27.

Serious Accident.

Geneva, N. Y., July 10.—While firing a salute in honor of the Democratic nomination last night, two men named Miller and Higgins were badly injured by the premature discharge of a cannon. Miller lost his right arm, and Higgins lost two fingers.

New York Stock Quotations, 4 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	134¼	Chic. and N. W. prf.	81¾
N. Y. and E. R.	70⅝	Chi. and R. I. R.	108⅞
Phil. and Rea. R.	96⅝	Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	92⅝	R. R.	109
Cle. and Pitt. R.	87¼	Gold	140⅝
Chi. and N. W. com.	79⅝	Market steady.	

PRINTS.

Merrimack, W	15	Amoskeag	12½
Merrimack, D	13½	Lowell	11
Cocheco, L	13½	Wamsutta	10
Sprague	14	Victory	10½
Pacific	12½	Wauregan	11½
American	11½—12½	Arnold	10½
Dunnells	12½	Hamilton	11½—13½
Allens	12½	Richmond	13½
Manchester	11½—12½	Gloucester	12½
Freemans	11½	Mourning	12½
Briggs	11½	Lancaster	13½
Nassau	11½	Oriental	12½—13½

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	18	Hartford	14
Berkshire	16	Roanoke	11½
Caledonia	16	Glasgow	14½17

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Amoskeag, A....4-4	17	Pocasset....4-4	17½
Lawrence, C....4-4	17	" F....3-4	10½
" F....4-4	14½	Pepperell, E	16
" G....7-8	14	" R	15
" M....3-4	14	" O	14
" H....3-3	12	" N	12½
Pacific, Extra....4-4	17	" 7-4	32½
" H....4-4	17	" 8-4	42½
" L....4-4	16	" 9-4	47½
Atlantic, A....4-4	17½	" 10-4	52½
" H....4-4	17	Boott, S	15
" L....4-4	16	" O	13½
" V....3-4	14½	" H	
" N....3-4	10	Appleton, A....4-4	17½
Superior, IXL....4-4	14½	Laconia, H....4-4	17½
Shawmut, C....4-4	16½	" O	15½
Agawam, F....4-4	14	" B	14½
Stark, A	17	" E	14½
Massachusetts....4-4	15½	Lyman, E....4-4	17
" BB....4-4	15½	" C....4-4	15½
" E....7-8	13½	" G....4-4	13½
Indian Head....4-4	17½	Utica....4-4	23
" 3-4	13½	Tremont C....4-4	13½
Exeter, A....4-4	13½	Indian Orchard, A	16
" S....7-8	12½	" " C	15
Medford....4-4	16	" " BB	13½
Augusta....4-4	16	" " W	12½
" 7-8	15	Great Falls, H....9-8	15½
Gilbos....4-4	13½	" " J....4-4	13½
Pittsfield, A....4-4	13	" " M	14½
Kennebec....4-4	10	" " S	13
Everett, AA....4-4	15	Cabot, A....4-4	16
Shannon....4-4	14½	" W....4-4	15
Becford, R....3-4	10½	Dwight, A....4-4	15
Conesto Co., E....3-4	9½	" X....4-4	11½

BLEACHED MUSLINS.

New York Mills....4-4	28	Dwight....4-4	19
Wamsutta....4-4	25	Ballou & Son....4-4	19
" 5-4	35	" 7-8	13½
Tuscarora....4-4	22½	Lonsdale....4-4	19
Willimsville....4-4	22	" Cambric	27½
Bates....4-4	19	Hill....4-4	18
White Rock....4-4	18	" 7-8	15
Forestdale....4-4	18	Bartlett....3-4	17
Indian River, X	12½	" 33-inch	14½
" " XX	14	" 31-inch	13½
Attawaugan, X	12½	James St'm Mills....4-4	16½
" XX	15	" " 33-inch	15
Masonville....4-4	18	" " 31-inch	13½
Blackstone....4-4	16	Great Falls, J....7-8	14
Hope....4-4	16	" K....4-4	15½
Langdon....4-4	16	" P....7-4	15
" 42-inch	19	" Q....4-4	17
" 46-inch	21	Red Bank....4-4	12
Wauregan....4-4	20	Waltham, X	14
Pepperell....6-4	30	" 42 inch	16½
" 8-4	45	" 8-4	46
" 9-4	51½	" 9-4	52½
" 10-4	57½	" 10-4	57½
Utica....7-8	22	Franklin M'fg Co 4-4	15½
" 4-4	25	Ray Mills....4-4	30
" 6-4	42½	Putnam, A....4-4	13
" 10-4	67½	" B....7-8	11½
Boot, R....3-4	10½	Green, G....4-4	13
" B....4-4	17½	Amoskeag, A....4-4	18
" W....5-4	19	" Z....7-8	12½
Androscoggin....4-4	18	Whitensville....4-4	16
Canoe....3-4	8½	" 7-8	13½

DENIMS.

Amoskeag	30	Otis Company, CC	23½
York	30	" " BB	27½
Blue Hill	18	" " AA	30
Northfield	15	Warren Brown	27½
Oakland	20	Lewiston, Brown	28½
Working Man's	25	Columbian	31
Union	7		

STRIPED SHIRTINGS.

Amoskeag	24	Whittenton, A	20
York	24	" BB	16
Uncasville	25½	" C	14
American	14½	Eagle	12½
Hamilton	24	Thorndike	
Everett	15		

TICKS.

York, 30-inch	28	Thorndike	18
York, 32-inch	33½	Methuen, AA	32
Amoskeag, A. C. A	35	Hamilton Regular	26
" A	30	Willow Brook	31
" B	25	Everett	20
" C	22	" Extra	34
" D	20	Hampden, CC	20
Conestoco 4-4	28	Pearl River	33
" Extra	33	Pittsfield	9½
Swift River	18		

CORSET JEANS.

Amoskeag	14	Pepperell	15½
Laconia	14	Bates	11½
Naumkeag Sattens	17½	Indian Orchard	12½
New Market	14	Everett	14

The Relics of "Dotheboys" Hall.

THE PROVINCIAL "CHEAP BOARDING-SCHOOLS" IN ENGLAND.

The London *Daily News* says:—

"It is possible that many more months, if not years, may elapse before a definitely organized scheme of national education can be completed and brought into general use. The first blue-book 'On the Education of the Lower Orders' dates from the year 1819. Educational inquiries were frequent during the reign of George IV, and the system pursued in the parochial and burgh schools of Scotland was minutely contrasted with the antiquated and effete English grammar-schools and the disgraceful 'charter schools' of Ireland. But it was between 1830 and 1840 that educational investigations—which had received a fresh impetus by the Reform movement—attracted an amount of public attention hitherto unknown. 'National schools,' so-called, sprang up all over the kingdom. 'British and Foreign schools' multiplied; prosperous tradesmen boasted that they would pay no more than threepence a week for their children's schooling, and Eton and Harrow were for a time thrown into the shade by King's College and the school in Gower street. From 1840 to 1850 educational agitation languished, but within the last decade and a half the subject has continued to be almost incessantly discussed.

"Mr. Bryce, one of the Assistant Commissioners in the recent inquiry—the reports of which are in themselves a good-sized library—has published some curious statements regarding what are termed "cheap" boarding-schools, and his evidence may be studied with considerable profit by those who would add to their stock of information. Lancashire appears to be now the chosen county for 'cheap' schools. Those 'Yorkshire' schools, the very mention of which reminds us at once of Dotheboys Hall and Mr. Wackford Squeers, appear to be well nigh extinct. The cheap Lancashire school is generally placed in the country, or in some small town, partly because housерent is lower there than in the large centres of population, partly for the sake of seclusion. 'An unfriendly observer,' Mr. Bryce rather maliciously remarks, might say that these schools were fixed in out-of-the-way places 'for the sake of secresy.' In the opinion of the Assistant Commissioner, they are not primarily places of teaching, but places of lodging and feeding. Lazy or unmanageable boys, children who are wholly or partially orphans, or whose parents are abroad, are consigned to these dismal receptacles in order to get them out of the way.

"Mr. Bryce might have added that the 'cheap' boarding-school offers a convenient opportunity for the disposal of illegitimate children. The average cost of board and education at these schools is stated at twenty-five guineas a year, for which sum, Mr. Bryce contends, a private school-master cannot give good food, comfortable accommodation, and a thorough plain education. If the Assistant Commissioner had taken the trouble to glance at the advertisement columns of the newspaper he would have found that a thorough education and 'food unlimited' are frequently offered for twenty, and even for sixteen pounds a year. At one school visited by Mr. Bryce the master admitted that the staple article in the dietary of his boys was bread, and he exhibited some of his loaves, pressing them with his thumb to show their elasticity. In his prospectus he advertised 'an unlimited supply of the best provisions.'

"The official inquirer, however, sees no reason to assume that boys in these cheap schools are beaten or ill-treated; at least, he naively adds, 'one hears of no cases of starvation.' Still, the 'cheap' school-boy is miserably lodged. One chamber inspected by the have dressed and undressed standing on their wretched pallets. In other instances the overcrowding was quite as ruthless, and the beds were shockingly dirty. Mr. Bryce found many 'cheap' schoolmasters who were themselves utterly incompetent to teach, but who expected to get a good usher for thirty pounds a year with board and lodging. On testing the qualifications of the boys in one 'cheap' school, it was found that of history or geography the pupils 'had no rational idea.' The clumsiness and inaccuracy of their ciphering bore witness to bad and stupid teaching.

"As regards the discipline, Mr. Bryce confesses that he lacks trustworthy information. The boys, he says, look cowed, feeble, and dejected. 'Whether it is want of air,' he continues, 'that makes them pale, or the want of a fresh vigorous life in this isolation where they are kept, always pretending to learn, yet feeling, if they have any sense, that the whole thing is a sham, or whether they are naturally poor specimens of boyhood, sent away from home on that account, certain it is that there is something almost painful about the aspect of boys in these places—no color in their cheeks, no animation in their answers, no glee in their sports.' Mr. Bryce admits, in conclusion, that he would have given a great deal to have ten minutes private converse with these pallid and dejected lads, or with some discontented usher, who might have revealed the secrets of the prison-house.' It may be hinted parenthetically, however, that the revelations of 'discontented ushers' are not always to be trusted.

"Such is the not very rose-tinted picture drawn by a state official of the 'cheap' boarding-schools of provincial England. In a bad form he believes these establishments to be not uncommon; in their worst form Mr. Bryce is glad to think that they are rare, but he contends that they should be impossible. A little philosophy is requisite as a corrective to Mr. Bryce's virtuous indignation. The 'cheap' boarding-school will not be 'impossible' so long as parents are foolish or stingy enough to expect that for a paltry pittance of twenty or twenty-five pounds a year their children can be thoroughly taught, comfortably lodged and abundantly fed. The supply of inferior boarding-schools only keeps pace with the demand; and so long as parents choose to live ostentatiously, and to spend on their own pleasures the money which should be devoted to the education of their children, so long will boys and girls be packed off out of the way to cheap and nasty schools.

"Meanwhile we are glad to perceive that Mr. Bryce acquits the conductors of these establishments of positive cruelty to the forlorn little fellows entrusted to their keeping. School cruelty, indeed, seems to be dying out, and it is mainly those public schools, to which the Assistant Commissioner gives so marked a preference over private establishments, that preserve two disgraceful relics of barbarism—flogging and fagging. There is much that is to be commended in our public school system, which certainly makes boys healthy and manly, if it does sometimes turn them out complete dunces; but we must deprecate the somewhat feverish tendency displayed by certain educational reformers to exalt public schools, and to disparage all private ones. In despite of the 'cheap' boarding-places little can be said; but the blame of their existence lies less at the door of the teachers than at that of greedy and parsimonious parents. Nor should it be forgotten that all private boarding-schools are not 'cheap and nasty;' for we may affirm that in many private establishments of the most respectable kind, boys and girls are thoroughly taught, comfortably housed, and unsparingly fed."

Science and Orthodoxy in Prussia.

The London *Star* says:—

"A very pretty little quarrel between science and orthodoxy seems to be at present agitating the people of Berlin. It is hardly necessary to tell our readers that in the capital of Prussia science is strong, orthodoxy of the most old-fashioned kind is strong, philosophy is strong, and a neo-evangelism which aims at reconciling all and bringing them to complete unity is also strong. Therefore, there are in such a city materials much more complete for a controversy between science and orthodoxy than would be found in most great towns, say of England, where the extreme of both views would be probably left to have the fight all to themselves, and the general public would remain utterly unconcerned. At the present moment, then, the municipality of Berlin, taking up the cause of a certain body of the clergy—a certain school, perhaps, we should rather say—seem to have come into direct and somewhat angry collision with another great section of the clergy, whose orthodox views are of the most rigid character.

"About the close of last autumn, at the synod of the principal evangelical diocese of Berlin, a pastor named Lisco read a lecture or report on the state of faith and morals in the diocese. In this report the reverend gentleman branched out into a panegyric on natural science, which he declared had banished, without possibility of return, even among those who called themselves most orthodox, the ideas of the universe, which people formerly supposed they extracted from the Bible. A sharp controversy sprang up then and there, in which one young pastor of another Berlin church specially distinguished himself by the rigor of his uncompromising orthodoxy. To this latter Lisco addressed a question which seems to have furnished the keynote or motto of the controversy. Believing, doubtless, that he was about to propound *reductio ad absurdum*, Lisco asked:—"Do you believe that the earth is fixed in the centre of the universe, and that the sun goes round it?' 'Yes,' was the indignant reply, 'I do believe it. My faith requires no other guide than the Bible.' Why the orthodox believer was not called on to point out any passage in the Bible which suggests that the earth is fixed in the middle of the universe, and that the sun goes round it, we are unable to guess. From that time, however, began the controversy.

"The Rev. Lisco published a report of his lecture, and of the debate which followed, including, of course, the speech of his foremost adversary. He followed this up by a pamphlet, expressing, it is said, with unmistakable clearness, his views on miracles and the Mosaic cosmogony. We have not read the publication, and do not even know what are the precise views it expressed. But the clergymen who had condemned its utterances in the synod hastened to publish a formal declaration against him and his supporters. A solemn protest, signed by twenty-one pastors of Berlin churches, declared that the utterance or sanction of such doctrines implied retraction of the pastoral vows of those who expressed them, and that the pulpits of evangelical churches ought not to be open to such persons.

"On the other hand, the Protestant Association, the body representing what we may call the newer school of evangelicism in Germany, and which holds its meetings periodically in all the principal German cities, declared against the protest, and against those who would suppress the free Protestant spirit of inquiry. A great number of the municipal deputies of Berlin took up the quarrel, alarmed about the religious superintendence of their schools, if left, says the account we have been reading, 'in the hands of men who profess to believe that the sun goes round the historian, Von Raumer, in which the writer remarked that the inquisitor who imprisoned Galileo might well have rejoiced could he have known that more than two centuries later his judgment would receive from the mouth of an evangelical pastor in the intellectual capital of North Germany a striking and surprising confirmation.

"The municipal assembly finally adopted a formal declaration against the too rigid orthodoxy of some of the clergy, and begged the magistracy of Berlin, as patrons of the churches and schools, to protect the religious and scientific instructions of the city against the pre-Galileo theory. However one may sympathize with the course taken by the municipal body, it would be impossible not to smile, as we are told that the Berlin public generally did, when we read in their protest a formal record of their conviction that the earth moves round the sun. On that same day the Pastoral Conference of Berlin, presided over by the highest ecclesiastical dignitary of the city, adopted a declaration against the free-thinking section of the Church, and while expressing no opinion on the astronomical question collaterally raised, denounced the Protestant Association as entertaining ideas incompatible with the full recognition of the Scriptures as the sole and only authority and guide of belief and life.

"So we understand the controversy now rests. It is not unlikely that it may result in some modification of the system of Church government in Berlin, at all events, and some alteration in the relationship which exists between the Church and the schools."

PAINTED PHOTOS.

A NEW THING IN ART.—BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOS,

A. S. ROBINSON,

No 9 0 CHESNUT Street,

Has just received a superb collection of BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS OF FLOWERS.

They are exquisite gems of art, rivalling in beauty, naturalness of tint, and perfection of form a great variety of the choicest exotic flowering plants. They are mounted on boards of three sizes, and sold from 25 cents to $3 and $1 each.

For framing and the album they are incomparably beautiful 3 4§

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—Office No. 191 S. FIFTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 13th inst., for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Main street, from Cotton street to Shurr's lane, to be constructed of brick, circular in form, with an inside diameter of three feet, in accordance with plans and specifications to be prepared by the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to with such man-holes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the Contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by Ordinance to be paid by the City.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the Contractor by the Company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly, approved May 8, 1866.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said Proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1868. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON, Chief Commissioner of Highways.

7 9 2t

FINANCIAL.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

POPULAR LOANS.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

At 102,

And Accrued Interest.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

At 103,

And Accrued Interest.

Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

Full Reports, Maps, Etc., furnished upon application.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

6 25 PHILADELPHIA

660 MILES

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

Are now finished and in active operation. One hundred and twenty miles have been built in the last three months. More than twenty thousand men are employed, and this average of forty miles per month will be continued throughout the season, making NINE HUNDRED COMPLETED MILES by January 1, and it is now probable that the ENTIRE GRAND LINE TO THE PACIFIC WILL BE OPEN FOR BUSINESS IN 1869.

No other first-class railroad in the world has been built and equipped so rapidly as the Union Pacific

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

The United States Government makes of this railroad a GREAT NATIONAL WORK, and aids its construction by very liberal grants of money and of lands. To further insure the speedy completion of the Road, the Company are authorized to issue their own

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Having thirty years to run, and having interest coupons payable semi-annually at the rate of six per cent. in gold. The principal, as well as interest, is made

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

The Mortgage Bonds of nearly all other railroads in this country, are payable, principal and interest, in currency, and it is asserted, without fear of contradiction, that no other railroad company in the world building so great an extent of road, issue bonds of equal value with the First Mortgage Bonds now offered for sale by the Union Pacific Railroad Co.

The price of these Bonds is now **102**, and accrued interest from July 1, in currency. The Company believe that at this price their Bonds are the

Safest and most Profitable Investment

in the market, and they confidently expect that they will shortly command a higher premium than any similar security.

The Company reserve the right to advance the price at any time and will not fill any orders or receive any subscriptions on which the money has not been actually paid at the Company's office before the time of such advance.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

No. 40 S. THIRD Street,

W. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 S. THIRD Street,

AND IN NEW YORK

AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,

No. 20 NASSAU Street,

AND BY

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,

No. 59 WALL Street,

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States.

Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, respecting the Progress of the Work, the Resources of the Country traversed by the Road, the Means for Construction, and the Value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices or to any of the advertised Agents,

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,

July 2, 1868. [5 1 fmw tf] New York.

CITY OF PITTSBURG WATER WORK SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,

FOR SALE BY

WHELEN BROTHERS,

No. 106 South THIRD Street.

FINANCIAL.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

7-30s converted into 5-20s

STOCKS AND GOLD

Bought and Sold on Commission.

Sovereigns, Napoleons, and all Foreign Gold and Silver Bought and Sold.

Collections made with prompt returns.

Agents for the Union and Central Pacific Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

No. 16 South THIRD Street,

8 31 f PHILADELPHIA.

COUPONS

OF THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF

The Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

AND

Central Pacific Railroad Co.,

Paid at the Banking House of

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 S. THIRD Street,

6 11f PHILADELPHIA.

Who have the Pacific Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

New Descriptive Pamphlets, with Map, furnished without charge, on application.

LEHIGH VALLEY

RAILROAD COMPANY'S

MORTGAGE BONDS, DUE IN 1898.

$5,000,000,

With Interest at Six Per Cent., Payable on the First Day of June and December of each year,

FREE FROM STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.

These Bonds are secured by mortgage on the following Railroads belonging to this Company, namely, the main line from Philipsburg, New Jersey, through Mauch Chunk to Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, 101 miles; the Beaver Meadow branch, 17½ miles, and the Lehigh and Mahanoy branch, 42½ miles, making a total of 161 miles of road, including 78 miles double-track, equal, with sidings, to 309 miles of single track, together with all lands, bridges, work-shops, machinery, depots, engine houses, and buildings thereunto belonging, and all rolling stock, tools, implements, and materials belonging to this Company, in use on the said Railroads.

This mortgage is a first lien on all of the above Roads, except 46 miles, from Easton to Mauch Chunk, on which it is preceded by a mortgage for $1,500,000 due in 1878, the Bonds of which are exchanging, as fast as presented, for the present issues; those not presented until maturity are to be paid out of the present loan, making it a first morigage on the above-mentioned property.

$1,000,000 OF THESE BONDS,

Either Coupon or Registered,

Are offered at ninety-five per centum, with interest from the day of sale, free from State and United States' taxes.

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer,

Office of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company,

7 1 lm No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

COLD BOUGHT.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

6 22 1m

SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS

Of the Pennsylvania and New York Canal and Railroad Company, Guaranteed, Principal and Interest, by the

Lehigh Valley Railroad Company,

For Sale at 95, and Interest from June 1.

C. & H. BORIE,

No. 8 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

BOWEN & FOX,

6 25 lmrp No. 13 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

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JAY COOKE & Co.

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,

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Dealers in all Government Securities.

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 7 3 3m

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QUOTATIONS OF NEW YORK STOCKS

ALWAYS ON HAND. 4 2 6p

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THE SAFE DEPOSIT CO.

For Safe Keeping of Valuables, Securities, etc., and Renting of Safes.

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N. B. Browne, J. Gillingham Fell, Alex. Henry,
C. H. Clarke, C. Macalester, S. A. Caldwell
John Welsh, E. W. Clark, Geo. F. Tyler.

OFFICE, NO. 421 CHESNUT STREET.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.

R. PATTERSON, Sec. and Treasurer. 115 wfm

DRY GOODS.

LADIES ABOUT TO LEAVE THE city for their country houses or the sea-shore, will find it greatly to their advantage, before purchasing elsewhere, to examine

The Extensive Stock, at Greatly Reduced Prices, of

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET,

GIRARD ROW.

Comprising a complete assortment for personal or household use, of

LACES, EMBROIDERIES HANDKERCHIEFS PUFFED REVERED AND TUCKED MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, JACONETS, PIQUES, and WHITE GOODS, in every variety.

VEILS AND VEIL MATERIALS of every description, together with an extensive assortment of

HOUSEHOLD LINENS,

AT TEMPTING PRICES

In every width and quality.

SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE, SHEETING, & TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, FLANNELS, DIMITIES FOR SPREADS, AND FURNITURE COVERS, MARSEILLES, HONEYCOMB, AND OTHER SPREADS, TOWELS AND TOWELLING IN DAMASK AND HUCKABACK, PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, ETC.

ALSO, SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE AND SHEETING MUSLINS.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET,

3 1 f GIRARD ROW.

NEW STORE. JAMES M'MULLAN, NEW STOCK

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

LINEN AND HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS

Takes this opportunity to return his thanks to the Ladies of Philadelphia and surrounding districts for their liberal patronage, and begs to inform them that,

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE WESTERN PART OF THE CITY HE HAS OPENED HIS

NEW STORE,

NO. 1128 CHESNUT STREET,

TWO DOORS BELOW TWELFTH.

His long experience in Linen Goods, and his facilities for obtaining supplies

DIRECT FROM EUROPEAN MANUFACTURERS, enable him at all times to offer

THE BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

The OLD STORE, S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT, will be kept open as usual. 4 6 mwf6m

CAPE MAY STEAMER.

FOR CAPE MAY.

On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS.

The splendid new steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain INGRAM, leaving Pier 19 above Vine street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9½ A. M., and returning from Cape May on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

FARE.....$2·25, including Carriage Hire.
Servants...$1 50, " "
Children...$1 5, " "
Season Tickets, $10. Carriage Hire extra.

The Lady of the Lake is a fine sea-boat, has lived some state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.

G. H. HUDDELL,
CALVIN TAGGART.

Office—No. 38 N. DELAWARE Avenue. [6 30 tf

SHIPPING

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.—THE Steamship PROMETHEUS is now loading at Cope's wharf, foot of WALNUT Street, and will positively sail SATURDAY next, 11th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. For freight, apply to

E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
7 7 4t No. 3 DOCK Street Wharf.

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.

The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1868:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

Wm. H. Moore, Wm. W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon, Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gilles Ballelt, George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble, B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer—JOS R. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lotholders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 7 2§

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS TWINES, ETC.,

No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER.
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14§

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street, Central Depot, No. 108 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments, for carrying the Mails,

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, July 11
ETNA (via Halifax).....Monday, July 13
CITY OF BOSTON.....Saturday, July 18
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, July 25
CITY OF NEW YORK (via Halifax) Tuesday, July 28
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, August 1
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, August 8
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Monday, at noon, from Pier No. 46 NORTH River.

Rates of passage by the Mail Steamer SAILING EVERY SATURDAY:—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
" to London	105	" to London	40
" to Paris	115	" to Paris	90

Passage by the Monday steamers:—Cabin, $80, gold; Steerage, $35, currency. Rates of passage from New York to Halifax—Cabin, $25; Steerage, $10, in gold. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends. For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

No. 15 BROADWAY, New York.
Or, O'DONNELL & FAULK, Managers,
12 9§ No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Through Line to California via Panama Railroad.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Sailing from New York on the 5th and 20th of EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these days fall on Sunday.

Passage lower than by any other line.

For information address

W. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
Pier No. 43 NORTH RIVER, New York.
Or, THOMAS & SEARLE,
No. 217 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
W. H. WEBB, President. CHAS. DANA, Vice Pres.
Office—84 EXCHANGE Place, New York. 3 19m

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,

AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to

TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 24 BROADWAY,
Or to THOS. T. SEARLE,
11 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN, AND WASHINGTON D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.

J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line will commence loading on SATURDAY, 25th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freights received at our usual low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York. 3 23

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.

THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route recommend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 18th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1§ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

LORILLARD'S OUTSIDE LINE FOR NEW YORK.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHTS.

Goods by weight, 10 cents per 100 lbs. gross.

Measurement goods, 4 cents per cubic foot.

Freights received at all times, and insurance guaranteed at three-eighths per cent.

For further information, apply to

7 2§ JOHN F. OHL, Pier 19 North Wharves.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz:—

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building.

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer), $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 WALL Street.
For steerage passage to [2 25 f
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 BROADWAY.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

BRISTOL LINE

BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON,

VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW BEDFORD, CAPE COD, and all points of railway communication. East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street, adjoining Debraases Street Ferry, New York, at 5 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with steamboat train at Bristol at 3 30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the morning trains from that city. The most desirable and pleasant route to the White Mountains. Travelers for that point can make direct connections by way of Providence and Worcester, or Boston.

State-rooms and Tickets secured at office on Pier in New York.

6 1 3m H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!!

The steamer ELIZA HANCOX will leave ARCH Street Wharf, Philadelphia, for Wilmington, daily, at 10 A. M and 4 P. M.; returning, leave Wilmington for Philadelphia, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

REDUCED RATES OF FARE—

From Wilmington to Philadelphia, 20c.
From Chester and Hook to Philadelphia, 10c.
From Philadelphia to Wilmington, 20c.
From Chester and Hook to Wilmington, 10c.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 30 CENTS.

For further particulars inquire on board.

L. W. BURNS,
4 28 tf Captain.

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON—At 8 30 and 9 30 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.

The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESNUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8 30 and 9 30 A. M., and 2 30 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 6 30 A. M., 12 30, and 3 30 P. M., stopping at Chester and Hook each way.

Fare, 10 cents between all points.

Excursion tickets, 15 cents, good to return by either boat. 6 3 tf

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf. Leaves South Trenton.

Saturday, July 11, 5½ A. M Saturday, July 11 9 A. M.
Monday, " 13, 6 A. M Monday, " 13 10 A. M.
Tuesday, " 14, 7½ A. M Tuesday, " 14 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, " 15, 8 A. M Wednesday, " 15 12 M.
Thursday, " 16, 10 A. M Thursday, " 16 2 P. M.
Friday, " 17, 2 P. M Friday, " 17, 3 P. M.

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER, leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 4 11 tf

CHIVALRY.

A Radical Mississippi Editor Shot by a Rebel for Telling the Truth.

From the St. Joseph (Mis.) Union, July 4th.

In Albany, Gentry county, on Thursday night, Mr. W. R. Boyer, local editor of the Grand River *News*, was shot dead by W. A. Hundley, of Gentryville, in the most cold-blooded manner. From Deputy Sheriff John W. Barclay and Mr. C. B. Hinkley of Albany, who rode all Thursday night and arrived here yesterday, we learn the following particulars of this fiendish outrage:—

For some time Boyer and Hundley have not been on good terms. The difficulty grew out of political differences, Boyer being a Republican and Hundley a bitter, hot-headed Rebel. The immediate incentive to the commission of the act, however, was the publication of a paragraph in the *News*, a few days ago, stating that two young men from Gentryville had recently visited Albany with two companions, whom they had palmed off at the hotel as decent women. No names were mentioned. One of these men who had thus disgraced themselves was Hundley.

On Thursday night Hundley arrived in Albany by the hack, at about nine o'clock. He made several threats as to what he intended to do, but as he had the reputation of a blow-hard, little notice was taken of his remarks. About ten o'clock, as Boyer was sitting on a stool, and but a few feet from the door, Hundley entered, walked deliberately up to within three or four feet of him, without speaking, drew a revolver and fired, the ball entering the unfortunate man's breast, and killing him instantly. The murderer turned upon his heel and fled, no one knows whither, though horses, telegraph lines and railroads have been used liberally in all directions.

Boyer will be remembered by many of our business men, as he visited the city some two weeks since for the purpose of soliciting advertisements for his paper. He was a quiet, gentlemanly young man, not more than twenty-six years of age, and was a general favorite with his acquaintances. He was originally from Ohio, but some time since was editorially connected with the Grant City *Enterprise*, Worth county, and last fall removed to Albany. He was unmarried.

Hundley was an original Rebel, and has for some time been keeping a drug store in Gentryville. If the Lord ever guides the officers of justice in their pursuit of a fugitive, we trust a special Providence will intervene to bring this infernal miscreant to the halter.

CUBA.

The Ravages of the Cholera at Havana.

From Havana, July 4, the New York *Tribune's* correspondent writes as follows:—

In a letter addressed to the *Tribune* in January last a few facts were furnished concerning the malady then raging in Havana. What was then asserted has been verified within the last two or three weeks. Bad provisions have, with the aid of warm, sultry weather and continual rains, produced the same state of things as then existed; and to-day the official announcement is made in the *Diario de la Marina* and *Gaceta* of the fact that we have cholera in our midst. The proper orders were yesterday expedited by the *Ayuntamiento* of the city, looking to all the necessary steps to aid those who cannot take care of themselves, and to make reports about the sanitary condition. This is a species of cholera that is classed as epidemic or sporadic, and not the real Asiatic.

The *Ayuntamiento* will do everything possible to mitigate the ravages. But really our people are more alarmed than might be supposed under the circumstances. Yesterday, about 100 deaths were reported, and this in a population of 250,000 is not large. Besides, no one knows how many of these deaths were occasioned by vomito and other diseases. On one plantation in the country about 60 died a week ago, and on another estate about 80. These deaths are clearly traceable to bad provisions. Four or five died in a family, within the last ten days, in one of our fashionable streets, but no other deaths are reported from the same street. These people had been living high, eating too much, and what the Spaniards would call *mesclado* (a mixture, or various things put together.) People who take care of themselves, eating proper diet, and limited in quantity, enjoy good health; and in this class no complaint is heard of sickness or mortality.

Hayti—President Salnave's Preparations and Threats.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, June 11.—Salnave has sent to Cape Haytien his soldiers from Port-au-Prince, and brought to the latter the troops which he had in the former place, intending to hinder these from sympathizing with the people of the Capital. Besides, he has declared that he will bombard the city before he will permit any revolutionary army to enter it, and, with that view, he has had grenades brought to the National Fort. His two great generals are Telemaque and Lubin. Salnave commands one of the forts, General Telemaque another, and General Lubin the third. Finally, Salnave has informed the Consuls that if a single soldier or sailor from abroad shall disembark with the intention of interfering he will not be responsible for the consequences; for, probably, should such an event happen there would be a general throat-cutting, at least so far as foreigners are concerned.

ISHAM G. HARRIS.—The Nashville correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* says:—"Isham G. Harris is practising law in Memphis. The indictment against him for treason in the United States Circuit Court at Nashville has just been dismissed. Mr. Harris was Governor of the State in 1860, and probably did as much or more than any other man to carry Tennessee into the Rebellion. He is the only man who ever served three terms as Governor of this State. He is a tolerably fair lawyer, but is much in the Andrew Johnson style, and is evidently a great admirer of that individual. His service during the war was confined to acting as volunteer aid to different generals. He was one of the 'last ditch' men, and fled to Mexico after the fall of Richmond. In the Rebel colony of Carlotta, between the City of Mexico and Vera Cruz, he plied the jack-plane and hammer, and built for himself a habitation with his own hands. He came back to the States last year, relying upon the clemency of Governor Brownlow, who had recommended his pardon and the withdrawal of the heavy reward offered for his production before the proper courts to answer the charges of treason and conspiracy. He meddles not with politics, but devotes himself entirely to his profession, and shrinks from anything like publicity.

—The *Debats*, of Paris, publishes the following statement of sums still due by the city of Paris to various contractors on account of new thoroughfares opened or in course of construction, and which have to be provided for from the projected loan:—Rue Torbigo, 67,260,400f.; Rue Reaumur, 63,600,000f.; Boulevard Haussmann, 53,509,053f.; Rue Ollivier, 36,500,000f.; Rue des Rennes, 34,243,096f.; Boulevard de l'Empereur, 25,814,200f.; Rue Monge, 24,608,850f.; Boulevard St. Germain, 22,962,250f.; Place de l'Etoile, 18,783,629f.; Rue Mouffetard, 17,845,114f.; Boulevard Arago, 16,678,893f.; Rue Lafayette, 15,200,000f.; Abord des Halles, 12,510,000f.; Boulevard St. Marcel, 10,522,148f.; Boulevard Magenta, 10,500,000f.; Avenue Bosquet, 6,526,750f.; Rue de Rome, 6,465,824f.; Rue de Maubeuge, 6,456,372f.; Boulevard de l'Alma, 2,346,420f.; Rue de la Municipalité, 700,000f., forming a total of 453,330,005f. "To this must be added," says the *Debats*, "the sums which have already been paid, for the above amount is but a balance. For instance on account of the Rue Torbigo 7,500,000f. had been expended prior to the 31st of December, 1866, which makes, with the sum mentioned above, 74,840f., besides the expenditure for 1867. It would not be amiss to place at the corner of the new streets an inscription which, with the names, should state the cost of their formation."

—Several Illinois colleges have organized an exploring expedition to the Rocky Mountains.

—The stock of thirteen leading mining companies in California has declined $5,000,000 in value since a year ago.

LUMBER.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1868.

1868. FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1868.

1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1868.

1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.

1868. SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1868.

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.

1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.

1868. CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1868.

1 1§

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL, NOS. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH Street.

ESLER & BRO., PROPRIETORS.

Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.

Newels, Balusters, Brackets, and Wood Mouldings

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.

Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.

BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, AND WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12§

GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their country residences with every description of

FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, ETC.,

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
117 rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

TRUSSES.



"SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS," No. 1347 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 129 wfm

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF ELIZABETH B. BIRD, Deceased.
PHILADELPHIA June 25, 1868.

Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of ELIZABETH B. BIRD having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said Estate are requested to present them, and those indebted to make payment without delay to

CHRISTIAN BIRD,
Nos. 605 and 607 ARCH Street,
6 26 f6t Philadelphia.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.



NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

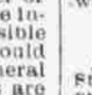
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10§



THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers

SHARPE & THOMSON,
1 27 s tu th 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—Trains between WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE and WASHINGTON AND THE WEST are now run as follows, viz.:—

FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave daily, except Sunday, at 7·00, 7·45, and 12·30 P. M., and 2·00, and 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR ALL WAY STATIONS.

Leave daily, except Sunday, at 7·00 A. M., and 2·00 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR WAY STATION SOUTH OF ANNAPOLIS JUNCTION.

Leave at 6·15 and 7·00 A. M., and at 2·00 and 4·25 P. M.

FOR ANNAPOLIS.

Leave at 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. No trains to or from Annapolis on Sunday.

ON SUNDAY.
FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave at 7·45 A. M., and 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR WAY STATIONS.

Leave at 7·45 A. M., and 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WEST.

Leave daily, except Saturday and Sunday, at 7·45 A. M., 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

On Saturday at 7·45 A. M., and 2·30 P. M.

On Sunday at 4·30 and 8·45 P. M. only, connecting at Relay Station with trains from Baltimore to Wheeling, Parkersburg, etc.

Through Tickets to the West can be had at the Washington Station Ticket Office at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office of the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line, No. 348 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

For New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, see advertisement of "Through Line."

J. L. WILSON, Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
2 25†] GEORGE S. KOONTZ, Agent, Washington.

THROUGH LINE BETWEEN WASHINGTON PHILADELPHIA, AND NEW YORK.

Trains between Washington and New York are now run as follows, viz.:—

FOR NEW YORK, without change of cars.

Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7·45 A. M., 12·30 and 7 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7·45 and 12·15 P. M., and 4·30 and 7 P. M.

ON SUNDAY.

Leave for New York and Philadelphia at 7 P. M. only.

SLEEPING CARS for New York on 7 P. M. train daily.

Through Tickets to Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, can be had at the Station Office at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office in the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line, No. 348 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

See Baltimore and Ohio Railroad advertisement and schedule between Washington, Baltimore, Annapolis, and the West.

J. L. WILSON, Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
2 25†] GEO S. KOONTZ, Agent, Washington.

JOHN CRUMP.

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AN

NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,

53 PHILADELPHIA.

UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY.—A Paste for Boxmakers, Bookbinders, Paperhangers, Shoemakers, Pocket-book Makers, Bill Posters etc. It will not sour. Is cheap and always ready for use. Refer to J. B. Lippincott & Co., Devar & Keller, William Mann, Philadelphia "Inquirer," Harper Bros., American Tract Society, and others. Sole agents, I. L. CRAGIN & CO.,
1 8 No. 120 COMMERCE Street.

RAILROAD LINES,

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS—On and after WEDNESDAY, May 12, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; Scranton at 4·05 P. M., at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate Stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10·20 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate Stations.

At 1·45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2·35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope, and at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 3·15 P. M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 4·15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville take stage at Abington.

At 5·00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening Train for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·00 A. M., 11·30 Noon, 2·00 and 8·30 P. M.

11·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahony City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1·30 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6·05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·00 and 7·00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·30, 10·45 A. M. and 3·15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,

commencing MONDAY, April 13, 1868. Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and Intermediate Stations.

Express Train at 12·00 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 3·30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·00 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Perryville and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at New Castle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 12.00 M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11·00 P. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, 7·00, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M. (daily), 1·30 4·15 and 7·30 (daily) P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-Mail; 9·40 A. M., Express; 2·25 P. M., Express; 6·35 P. M., Express; 8·55 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8·55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at North-East, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through tickets to all points West, South, Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

4 8§ H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FOR CAPE MAY VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing THURSDAY, July 2, 1868.

Trains leave as follows for Cape May:—

9·00 A. M., Cape May Express, due at 12·25 (noon).
3·15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due at 7·15 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.

6·30 A. M., Morning Mail, due at 10·06 A. M.
5·00 P. M., Cape May Express, due at 8·22 P. M.

Sunday Mail and Passenger train leaves Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. Returning leaves Cape Island at 5·10 P. M. Excursion Tickets $4.

Cape May Freight trains leave Camden daily at 9·20 A. M., and Cape Island at 6·45 A. M.

Commutation Tickets between Philadelphia and Cape May, at the following rates:—

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50, for sale at the office of the Company in Camden, N. J.

Through Tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel), where orders can also be left for Baggage, which will be called for and checked at residences by the Union Transfer Company.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, at 8·00 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Cape May, 9·00 A. M. and 3·15 P. M.

Woodbury Accommodation train at 6·00 P. M.

Bridgeton and Salem Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 (noon.)

Commutation Checks between Philadelphia and all stations at reduced rates.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

July 2, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, trains will leave the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

At 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leave Rising Sun at 5·15 A. M. and Oxford at 6 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Cars attached, will run on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·05 A. M.; Oxford, 11·45 A. M.; and Kennett, 1 P. M.; connecting at West Chester Junction with a train for Philadelphia.

On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS Train leaves Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M.; runs through to Oxford.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 7.15 A. M. connects at Oxford with daily line of stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Maryland.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 10§ General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, to the North-west, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train	leaves Philadelphia	11·15 P. M
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·20 A. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	8·50 P. M.
Erie Express	leaves Philadelphia	12·00 noon
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	10·05 A. M.
Elmira Mail	leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	6·28 P. M.
" "	arrives at Lock Haven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train	leaves Erie	11·00 A. M
" "	leaves Williamsport	10·15 P. M
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	7·10 A. M.
Erie Express	leaves Erie	7·40 P. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	5·00 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1§ General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, North-west, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, May 4, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·35 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION—Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8·00 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45 and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 1·00, and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Collegeville take 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Collegeville at 7·01 A. M. and 1·39 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5·00 and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 A. M., 1·50 and 10·10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 5·25 A. M., 9·35 P. M. passing Reading at 4·49 and 7·06 A. M., and 11·40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10·10 and 11·45 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 11·00 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·45 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3·55 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M., and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and Intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT MAY 11, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10·30 A. M.
Fast Line	12·00 M.
Erie Express	12·00 M
Paoli Accom. Nos. 2, 3, and 4—1·00, 6·00 and 10·30	P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail	11·15 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11·15 P. M.
Accommodation	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market streets.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1·35 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation No. 1	8·20 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·10 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	5·00 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, Nos. 2 and 3, 3·40 and 7·10	P. M.
Day Express	5·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¼, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train, and 3½ and 5½ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, 9¼ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·10 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40 and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40 and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 326 CHESNUT Street below Fourth

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK AND WAY PLACES. FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation .... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail .... 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express .... 3·00
At 3·30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express .... 3·00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 5·30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M., for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30 and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 5·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.
At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P. M. for Riverton and 3·30 P. M. for Palmyra.
At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare $3.
At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schencks and Eddington.
At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·30, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare $3·25.
At 1 A. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.
The 9·30 A. M., and 6·30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
At 9·30 A. M., 1·30, 6·30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.
At 9·30 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut street, 30 minutes before departure. The cars on Market street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot; Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9·30 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.
From Kensington Depot.

At 7·00 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·00 A. M and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON CO., AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS,
From Market St. Ferry (upper side.)

At 8 A. M., 1, 4, and 6·15 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 1 and 4 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Fifty pounds of baggage only are allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to one dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.

Tickets sold and baggage checked direct through to Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, New Haven, Providence, Newport, Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Utica, Rome, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Suspension Bridge.

An additional Ticket Office is located at No. 828 Chesnut street, where Tickets to New York and all important points North and East may be procured. Persons purchasing Tickets at this Office can have their baggage checked from residence or hotel to destination by Union Transfer Baggage Express.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA. Will leave from foot of Courtland street at 7 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M., and 12 night via Jersey City and Camden; at 6·30 P. M. via Jersey City and Kensington; at 10 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M. via Jersey City and West Philadelphia.

From Pier No. 1 North River at 5·30 A. M. Accommodation, and 2 P. M. Express, via Amboy and Camden. WILLIAM H. GATZMER,
6 15§ Agent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE!

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO ATLANTIC CITY.

On and after SATURDAY, July 4, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·15 A. M.
Mail	7·30 A. M.
Freight, with passenger car attached	9·15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.
Returning, leave Atlantic	
Special Excursion	5·18 P. M.
Mail	4·20 P. M.
Freight, with passenger car	11·40 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7·10 A. M.
Accommodation	5·50 A. M.

Junction Accommodation to Atco and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street ...... 5·30 P. M.
Returning, leaves Atco ...... 6·25 A. M.

Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves
Vine street ...... 10·15 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield ...... 1·00 P. M. and 3·15 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic,
Leaves Vine street ...... 7·30 A. M.
Leaves Atlantic ...... 4·20 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

The Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

Additional ticket offices have been located at No. 625 CHESNUT Street.

7 3 tf D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 7 P. M., 11 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on east Market street, at 6·15 A. M., 7·15 A. M., 7·30 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·55 P. M.

On and after Monday, June 15, an additional Train will leave Philadelphia for Media and Intermediate Points at 5·30 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·15 A. M., and going West will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 5·00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take Wearing Apparel only, as Baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same. HENRY WOOD, General Sup't,
Philadelphia, April 1st, 1868. 4 10§

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND ALL POINTS NORTH and EAST, and for all Stations on Camden and Amboy and Connecting Railroads, from Walnut street wharf.

INCREASED DESPATCH.

Freight for all way points on the Camden and Amboy, Freehold and Jamesburg, and Burlington County Railroads, forwarded at 12 o'clock Noon.

For Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, Rocky Hill and all points on the New Jersey and Belvidere Railroads, forwarded at 2½ P. M.

For New York, at 12, 2½, and 5 P. M.

Freight received from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods.

WALTER FREEMAN, Agent,
No. 226 S. Delaware Avenue,
27† Philadelphia.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. corner of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, Before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming valleys before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day. [7 2§] ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.

22† JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.

Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts from one to several feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
16 No. 103 JONES' Alley

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Sale at No 1302 N. Eleventh street.

SURPLUS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ELEGANT WALNUT BUFFET, SIDEBOARD HANDSOME WAX FRUIT, ELEGANT BRUSSELS, INGRAIN, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

July 13 at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, the surplus Household Furniture, elegant carpets, etc.

May be examined on the morning of sale at 8 o'clock. 7 10 2t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, ETC.,

July 14, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange, will include:—

SHIPPEN Street, No. 623, Brick Dwelling.
BEDFORD, No. 610, three Frame Dwellings.
RIDGE AVENUE, Farm 46 acres.
SECOND (North), No. 525, Store and Dwelling.
RIDGE AVENUE, No. 1529, Store and Dwelling.
GROUND RENT, $66 a year.
GROUND RENT, $112·50 a year (Irredeemable).
OGDEN, west of Eleventh, 2 Brick Dwellings.
PENN, Valuable Wharf.
THIRTY SEVENTH and CHESNUT, S. E. corner, Valuable Lot.
WALNUT, east of Fortieth, Brown Stone Residence.
MARKET, Nos. 3735 and 3737, Stores and Dwellings.
HAMILTON, No. 1025, Brick Dwelling.
SECOND and CALLOWHILL, S. W. cor., Store.
WALNUT, No. 3433, Modern Residence.
POWELTON AVENUE, Nos. 4042 and 4044, Modern Dwellings.
PINE, east of Twenty-third, Large Lot.
BROAD north of Morris, Large Lots with fronts on Park and Thirteenth streets.
FRONT, Nos. 408 and 410 (North), Distillery, Engines, etc.
GROUND RENTS, $82·60, $40·25 a year.
GROUND RENT, $66 a year.
GROUND RENT, $18 a year.
8 Shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company.
600 Shares Shamokin Coal Company.
1 Share Academy of Fine Arts.
5 Shares Academy of Music.
1 Share Point Breeze Park.
627 Shares Coulter Copper Company.
850 Shares Venango Oil Company.
500 Shares Story Farm Oil Company.
Catalogues now ready. 7 10 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

Sale at No. 802 North Sixteenth street.

MODERN BUILT THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, WITH THREE-STORY BACK BUILDINGS, ALSO HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, PIER GLASS WITH TABLE, BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS, ETC.

On Saturday morning,

July 11, at 10 o'clock, at No. 802 North Sixteenth street, will be sold, the modern built THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with Three-story Back Buildings, 18 by 80, in good order; $1500 can remain on mortgage.

Immediately after will be sold the Furniture, consisting of hair cloth parlor furniture; rosewood piano, by Gabler, of New York; pier glass, with table; walnut dining-room furniture; 2 chambers furnished; Brussels carpet on floors and stairs; kitchen furniture, etc. The house and furniture can be examined after 8 o'clock on the morning of sale. [7 9 2t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

C. D. McCLEES & CO. (SUCCESSORS TO McClelland & Co.), Auctioneers, No. 506 MARKET Street. 1 2§

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Ashurst Building, No. 240 MARKET Street.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES



C. L. MAISER.

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE.
5 5§ No. 434 RACE Street



A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,
65 No. 422 VINE Street.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED
LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 16 tf

GOVERNMENT SALES.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER UNITED STATES ARMY, No. 1139 GIRARD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the premises lately occupied by the Army Medical Department, situate on the west side of Sixth street, above Oxford, in this city, all the fences, sheds, and materials erected thereon by the United States.

The above-named materials will be sold in one lot, and the purchaser will be allowed until the 31st to remove the same, after which date the ground on which they are situated will be turned over to the owner.

TERMS.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid in cash at the time of acceptance of bid; balance to be paid within five days.

Any additional information desired will be furnished by the undersigned.

F. J. CRILLY,
7 6 6t Bvt. Col. and A. Q. M. U. S. Army.

SALE OF CONDEMNED SUBSISTENCE STORES.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
DISTRICT INDIAN TERRITORY,
FORT GIBSON, C. N., June 11, 1868.

At public auction, at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, on the 15th day of July, 1868, at 8 o'clock, A. M., consisting of:—

199 barrels of Flour.
500 pounds of Soda Crackers.
16 gallons Cucumber Pickles
470 gallons Cabbage and Onion Pickles.
163 gallons Mixed Pickles.
350 gallons Onions.
815 gallons Sauer Kraut.

The above stores to be sold without reserve, to the highest bidder.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds, on day of sale.

The successful bidders to remove stores within twenty-four hours.

By order of Major-General Sheridan.

A. F. ROCKWELL,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
6 26 6t Chief Q. M. and C. S., Dist. Ind. Ter.

SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S PROPERTY.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY,
FORT GIBSON, C. N., June 11, 1868.

At Public Auction, at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, consisting of Hospital and other Tents, Clothing, Blankets, Harness, Army Wagons, Wagon Covers, Cooking Utensils, Flags, and numerous other articles, all to be sold without reserve to the highest bidder.

Sale to take place at Fort Gibson, C. N., on the 15th day of July, 1868, at 8 o'clock A. M.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds, to be paid on day of sale.

Successful bidders to remove stores within twenty-four hours.

By order of Major-General Sheridan.

A. F. ROCKWELL,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
6 26 6t Chief Q. M., District Indian Territory.

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES.—MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA, No. 718 CHESNUT Street, manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes.

All work warranted. 11 1§

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY, JOHN T. BAILEY & CO., REMOVED TO N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING Of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22§ Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY JAMES CASCADEN.

WILLIAM S. GRANT, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 3 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,

AGENT FOR

Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc. W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma. Crocker, Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 12§

THE CAMPAIGN.

The Contest of 1868.

The Prospect, as Shown by the Figures of Previous Years.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Now that the candidates of the Democratic party are in the field, the political campaign is fairly inaugurated. From the great interests at stake it is destined to be the most hotly contested and important in its results of any since the formation of the Government. Below we give the election statistics of previous years, as being of peculiar interest at this time. They will not come amiss in the hands of every voter.

PHILADELPHIA.

Beginning with Philadelphia, we present first a general summary of the elections held in the city from the year 1832 to 1867, the vote for the years previous to consolidation being that polled in the county of Philadelphia.

Elections in the City and County, from 1834 to 1867.

1832.—Vote for President:—
Andrew Jackson (Democrat) 10,027
Opposition candidates 11,899
Opposition majority 1,872
Total vote 21,926

1835.—Vote for Governor:—
Joseph Ritner (anti Mason) 10,633
George Wolf and F. A. Muhlenberg (Democrats) 11,939
Democratic majority 1,306
Total vote 22,672

1836.—Vote for President:—
Wm. H. Harrison (Whig) 12,283
Martin Van Buren (Democrat) 10,985
Whig majority 1,298
Total vote 23,268

1838.—Vote for Governor:—
Joseph Ritner (anti-Mason) 13,485
David R. Porter (Democrat) 8,041
Anti-Mason majority 5,444
Total vote 21,526

[The Van Buren vote of the county was rejected this year.]

1840.—Vote for President:—
Wm. Henry Harrison (Whig) 17,844
Martin Van Buren (Democrat) 18,077
Democratic majority 233
Total vote 35,921

1841.—Vote for Governor:—
John Banks (Whig) 13,268
David R. Porter (Democrat) 15,479
Democratic majority 2,211
Total vote 28,747

1842.—Whig vote (Congress) 14,095
Democratic vote 13,917
Whig majority 178
Total vote 28,012

1843.—Whig vote (Canal Commissioner) 13,929
Democratic vote 14,439
Democratic majority 510
Total vote 28,368

1844.—Vote for Governor (in October)—
Joseph Markle (Whig) 23,468
F. R. Shunk (Democrat) 17,980
Whig majority 5,488
Total vote 41,448
Vote for President (in November)—
Henry Clay (Whig) 23,281
James K. Polk (Democrat) 18,627
James G. Birney (Free Soil) 228 — 18,855
Whig majority 4,426
Total vote 42,136

1846.—Whig vote (Canal Commissioner) 11,558
Democratic vote 15,132
Democratic majority 3,574
Total vote 26,690

1847.—Vote for Governor—
F. R. Shunk (Democrat) 16,610
James Irwin (Whig) 14,117
Know-Nothing and Abolition vote, about 1,200 — 15,317
Democratic majority 1,293
Total vote 31,927

1848.—Vote for Governor (in October)—
Johnston (Whig) 25,961
Longstreth (Democrat) 21,000
Whig majority 4,961
Total vote 46,961
Vote for President (in November)—
Zachary Taylor (Whig) 31,229
Lewis Cass (Democrat) 21,508
M. Van Buren (Free Soil) 877 — 22,385
Whig majority 8,844
Total vote 53,614

1849.—Whig vote (Canal Commissioner) 19,100
Democratic vote 19,282
Native American vote 2,513
Total vote 40,895

1850.—Whig vote (Canal Commissioner) 21,305
Democratic vote 20,420
Native American vote 378 — 20,798
Whig majority 507
Total vote 42,103

1851.—Vote for Governor:—
William F. Johnston (Whig) 24,760
William Bigler (Democrat) 22,001
Whig majority 2,749
Total vote 46,761

1852.—Vote for President:—
Winfield Scott (Whig) 24,566
John P. Hale (Free Soil) 626 — 25,192
Franklin Pierce (Democrat) 26,022
Democratic majority 830
Total vote 51,214

1853.—Whig vote (Canal Commissioner) 19,145
Democratic vote 22,264
Democratic majority 3,119
Total vote 41,409

1854.—Vote for Governor:—
James Pollock (Whig) 28,817
William Bigler (Democrat) 24,936
Whig majority 3,881
Total vote 53,753

1855.—Opposition vote (Canal Commis'r) 25,790
Democratic vote 28,384
Democratic majority 2,594
Total vote 54,174

1856.—Opposition vote (in October) 31,360
Democratic vote 35,061
Democratic majority 3,701
Total vote 66,421
Vote for President (in November)—
John C. Fremont (Rep.) 7,993
Millard Fillmore (N. A.) 24,084 — 32,077
James Buchanan (Dem.) 38,222
Democratic majority 6,145
Total vote 70,299

1857.—Vote for Governor—
David Wilmot (Rep.) 10,001
Isaac Hazlehurst (N. A.) 14,335 — 24,336
William F. Packer (Dem.) 27,749
Democratic majority 3,413
Total vote 52,085

1858.—Vote for Judge of Supreme Court—
Read (Opposition) 33,395
Porter (Democrat) 26,867
Opposition majority 6,528
Total vote 60,262

1859.—Vote for Auditor-General—
Keim (Opposition) 29,701
Rowe (Democrat) 26,203
Opposition majority 3,498
Total vote 55,904

1860.—Vote for President—
Abraham Lincoln (Republican) 39,223
Fusion ticket (Douglas and Breckinridge) 21,619
Stephen A. Douglas (Democrat) 9,274
John Bell (Union) 7,131 — 38,024
Republican majority 1,199
Total vote 77,247

1861.—There was no State ticket in the field, and the vote for city and county officers was very much mixed up on local and personal issues, as follows:—
For Judge of District Court—
Sharswood (without opposition) 59,050
For Sheriff—
Thompson (Opposition) 30,492
Ewing (Democrat) 30,346
Total vote 60,838
For City Treasurer—
Bumm (People's candidate) 28,196
Biddle (Union) 2,523
McClintock (Democrat) 29,689
Total vote 60,408

1862.—Vote for Auditor-General—
Cochran (Republican) 36,124
Slenker (Democratic) 33,323
Republican majority 2,801
Total vote 69,447

1863.—Vote for Governor—
Andrew G. Curtin (Republican) 44,274
George W. Woodward (Democrat) 37,193
Republican majority 7,081
Total vote 81,467

1864.—Vote for President:—
Abraham Lincoln (Republican):—
Home vote 51,551
Army vote 4,240 — 55,791
George B. McClellan (Democrat):—
Home vote 42,046
Army vote 1,986 — 44,032
Republican majority 11,759
Total vote 99,823

1865.—Vote for Auditor-General.—
Hartranft (Republican) 49,859
Davis (Democrat) 39,830
Republican majority 10,029
Total vote 89,689

1866.—Vote for Governor:—
John W. Geary (Republican) 54,205
Hiester Clymer (Democrat) 48,817
Republican majority 5,488
Total vote 103,022

1867.—Vote for Judge of Supreme Court:—
Henry W. Williams (Republican) 49,469
George Sharswood (Democrat) 52,069
Democratic majority 2,600
Total vote 101,538
Vote for Common Pleas Judge:—
Thayer (Republican) 47,955
Ludlow (Democrat) 53,590
Democratic majority 5,635
Total vote 101,545
Vote for Sheriff:—
Cowell (Republican) 48,647
Lyle (Democrat) 52,666
Democratic majority 4,019
Total vote 101,313
Vote for Register of Wills:—
Campbell (Republican) 50,075
Leech (Democrat) 51,370
Democratic majority 1,295
Total vote 101,445

The Votes of 1866 and 1867 in Philadelphia.

Excluding from the votes of 1867 that cast for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in consequence of the great number of Republicans who openly favored the re-election of and voted for Judge Ludlow, we have the following comparison:—

	1866.	1867.
Highest aggregate vote	103,022	101,545
Lowest aggregate vote	102,673	101,313
Average aggregate vote	102,890	101,431
Highest Republican vote	55,509	50,075
Lowest " "	52,151	48,647
Average " "	54,733	49,596
Highest Democratic vote	50,760	52,666
Lowest " "	48,438	51,370
Average " "	49,157	51,816
Highest Republican majority	6,071	......
" Democratic majority	......	4,019
Lowest Republican majority	1,391	......
" Democratic majority	......	1,295
Average Republican majority	4,576	......
" Democratic majority	......	2,220
Highest Republican loss	......	5,424
" Democratic gain	......	2,832
Lowest Republican loss	......	3,504
" Democratic gain	......	1,936
Average Republican loss	......	4,137
" Democratic gain	......	2,659
" " " on maj.	......	6,796

In the following table are given in detail the votes in each ward in the city for Governor in 1866, and for Judge of the Supreme Court in 1867, with the majorities by wards:—

Wards.	Governor, 1866. Geary, Rep.	Clymer, Dem.	Majority.	Judge of Sup. Court, 1867. Williams, Rep.	Sharswood, Dem.	Majority.
1	2053	1566	487 R	2002	1778	224 R.
2	2387	3041	651 D	2093	3095	1002 D.
3	1276	1922	646 D	1148	2081	933 D.
4	946	2268	1322 D.	872	2401	1529 D
5	1087	1864	777 D.	916	1936	1020 D.
6	1138	1440	302 D.	951	1490	539 D
7	2455	1724	632 R	2185	1827	358 R.
8	1678	1387	291 R.	1475	1483	8 D.
9	1814	1495	319 R	1699	1543	156 R.
10	2572	1429	1143 R.	2456	1513	953 R.
11	1096	1601	505 D.	893	1671	778 D.
12	1559	1459	100 R	1189	1646	457 D.
13	2206	1556	650 R	1905	1744	161 R.
14	2594	1693	900 R.	2249	1722	527 R.
15	3831	2723	1108 R	3693	2944	751 R.
16	1847	1864	17 D.	1682	1915	233 D.
17	1388	2983	550 D.	1141	2278	1137 D.
18	2863	1794	1069 R.	2570	1896	674 R.
19	2905	2385	520 R.	2586	2606	20 D.
20	3951	3380	571 R.	3766	3782	16 D.
21	2096	1653	443 R.	1322	1049	273 R
22	2404	1336	1068 R.	2036	1472	564 R.
23	2075	1543	532 R.	1958	1556	402 R.
24	1637	1544	91 R	1608	1681	74 D.
25	1003	1462	459 D	919	1491	572 D.
26	2456	1660	796 R	2417	1826	591 R.
27	1087	817	270 R.	969	868	101 R.
28	......	......		729	737	8 D.
	54,205	48,817		49,469	52,069	
	48,817				49,469	
	5,388				2,600	

The Legislative Vote in 1866 and 1867

The votes for members of the State House of Representatives in 1866 and 1867 were as follows.

Districts.	1866. Rep.	Dem.	Maj.	1867. Rep.	Dem.	Maj.
First	3350	*3204	146R	3555	3262	293R
Second	2535	2906	371D	2364	2892	528D
Third	2201	4779	2578D	2081	4874	2793D
Fourth	3036	2202	834R	3009	2160	849R
Fifth	2516	2709	193D	2290	2738	448D
Sixth	2365	2172	193R	2741	2160	581R
Seventh	3192	2128	1064R	2765	2288	477R
Eighth	3186	2549	637R	3421	2267	1154R
Ninth	2331	2841	600D	1746	3069	1323D
Tenth	3345	2423	922R	3100	2473	627R
Eleventh	2870	2733	137R	2619	2809	190D
Twelfth	3336	2465	871R	3091	2613	388R
Thirteenth	1793	3038	1245D	1541	2957	1416D
Fourteenth	3211	2919	292R	3189	3035	154R
Fifteenth	3515	3023	492R	3539	3220	319R
Sixteenth	3351	2159	1192R	2960	2319	641R
Seventeenth	3042	2598	444R	2938	2569	369R
Eighteenth	3322	2924	398R	3089	3211	122D

* Including 407 votes for an independent candidate.

A comparison of the delegations for the two years shows the following:—

	1866.	1867.
Republican members	13	11
Democratic members	5	7
Republican majority	8	4

The Congressional Vote

in the five Districts embraced within the city limits and Bucks county, since 1862, was as follows, in comparison with the total vote for Judge of the Supreme Court in 1867:—

Districts.		1862.	1864.	1866.	1867.
1.	Republican	6,273	7,742	7,728	6,913
	Democratic	7,720	9,764	12,192	12,704
	Majorities	1,447D	2,022D	4,464D	5,791D
2.	Republican	8,614	11,767	12,612	12,231
	Democratic	6,068	7,290	9,475	9,970
	Majorities	2,546R	4,477R	3,137R	2,261R
3.	Republican	8,285	11,467	12,520	11,073
	Democratic	8,243	9,992	11,516	12,085
	Majorities	42R	1,475R	1,004R	1,012D
4.	Republican	8,946	13,085	14,551	14,336
	Democratic	8,118	9,344	12,126	12,781
	Majorities	828R	3,741R	2,425R	1,555R
5.	Republican	9,605	11,007	12,259	11,137
	Democratic	9,543	10,729	11,800	11,429
	Majorities	62R	278R	459R	292D

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Vote of the State from 1790 to 1867

In the following table is given the triennial votes for Governor, from the final contest in 1790 to the last in 1866, together with the annual results since 1835:—

1790.—Vote for Governor—
Arthur St. Clair (Federalist) 2,802
Thomas Mifflin (Democrat) 27,725
Democratic majority 24,923
Total vote 30,527

1793.—Vote for Governor—
F. A. Muhlenberg (Federalist) 10,706
Thomas Mifflin (Democrat) 18,500
Democratic majority 7,794
Total vote 29,206

1796.—Vote for Governor—
F. A. Muhlenberg (Federalist) 1,011
Thomas Mifflin (Democrat) 30,020
Democratic majority 29,009
Total vote 31,031

1799.—Vote for Governor—
James Ross (Federalist) 32,643
Thomas McKean (Democrat) 37,244
Democratic majority 4,601
Total vote 69,887

1802.—Vote for Governor—
James Ross (Federalist) 17,034
Thomas McKean (Democrat) 47,879
Democratic majority 30,845
Total vote 64,913

1805.—Vote for Governor—
Thomas McKean (Democrat) 43,547
Simon Snyder (Democrat) 38,485
McKean's majority 5,062
Total vote 82,032

1808.—Vote for Governor—
James Ross (Federalist) 39,573
John Spayd (Independent) 4,006 — 43,579
Simon Snyder (Democrat) 67,975
Democratic majority 24,396
Total vote 111,554

1811.—Vote for Governor—
William Tilghman (Federalist) 3,609
Simon Snyder (Democrat) 53,319
Democratic majority 49,710
Total vote 56,928

1814.—Vote for Governor:—
Isaac Wayne (Federalist) 29,566
Simon Snyder (Democrat) 51,099
Democratic majority 21,533
Total vote 80,665

1817.—Vote for Governor:—
Joseph Heister (Federalist) 59,272
William Findley (Democrat) 66,331
Democratic majority 7,059
Total vote 125,603

1820.—Vote for Governor:—
Joseph Heister (Federalist) 67,605
William Findley (Democrat) 66,600
Federalist majority 1,005
Total vote 134,205

1823.—Vote for Governor:—
Andrew Gregg (Federalist) 51,211
J. A. Schulze (Democrat) 89,928
Democratic majority 38,717
Total vote 144,139

1826.—Vote for Governor:—
John Sergeant (Federalist) 1,174
J. A. Schulze (Democrat) 64,211
Democratic majority 63,037
Total vote 65,385

1829.—Vote for Governor:—
Joseph Ritner (Anti-Mason) 51,776
George Wolf (Democrat) 78,219
Democratic majority 26,443
Total vote 129,995

1832.—Vote for Governor:—
Joseph Ritner (Anti-Mason) 88,165
George Wolf (Democrat) 91,335
Democratic majority 3,170
Total vote 179,500
Vote for President:—
Andrew Jackson (Democrat) 90,983
Opposition candidates 66,713
Democratic majority 24,270
Total vote 157,696

1835.—Vote for Governor:—
Joseph Ritner (Anti-Mason) 94,023
George Wolf (Democrat) 65,801
F. A. Muhlenberg (Democrat) 40,586 — 106,387
Democratic majority 12,364
Anti-Masonic plurality 28,222
Total vote 200,410

1836.—Vote for President—
Wm. H. Harrison (Whig) 87,111
Martin Van Buren (Democrat) 91,475
Democratic majority 4,364
Total vote 178,586
Vote for members of Congress:—
Whig vote 124,566
Democratic vote 130,533
Democratic majority 5,967
Total vote 255,099

1838.—Vote for Governor:—
Joseph Ritner (Anti-Mason) 122,325
David R. Porter (Democrat) 127,821
Democratic majority 5,496
Total vote 250,146

1840.—Vote for President:—
Wm. Henry Harrison (Whig) 144,021
Martin Van Buren (Democrat) 143,672
Whig majority 349
Total vote 287,693

1841.—Vote for Governor.—
John Banks (Whig) 113,573
David R. Porter (Democrat) 136,576
Democratic majority 23,003
Total vote 250,149

1843.—Whig vote (Canal Commissioner) 96,725
Democratic vote 111,256
Democratic majority 14,531
Total vote 207,981

1844.—Vote for Governor (in October):—
Joseph Markle (Whig) 156,562
F. R. Shunk (Democrat) 160,759
Democratic majority 4,197
Total vote 317,321
Vote for President (in November):—
Henry Clay (Whig) 161,203
James G. Birney (Free Soil) 3,138 — 164,341
James K. Polk (Democrat) 167,535
Democratic majority 3,194
Total vote 331,876

1846.—Whig vote (Canal Commissioner) 97,963
Democratic vote 89,064
Whig majority 8,899
Total vote 187,027
Whig vote (Congress) 99,860
Democratic vote 94,739
Whig majority 5,121
Total vote 194,599

1847.—Vote for Governor.—
James Irwin (Whig) 128,148
E. C. Reigart (N. American) 11,247
F. J. Lamoyne (Abolitionist) 1,861 — 141,256
F. R. Shunk (Democrat) 146,081
Democratic majority 4,825
Total vote 287,337

1848.—Vote for Governor (in October)—
Johnston (Whig) 168,523
Longstreth (Democrat) 168,221
Whig majority 302
Total vote 336,744
Vote for President (in November)—
Zachary Taylor (Whig) 185,513
Lewis Cass (Democrat) 171,176
Martin Van Buren (Free Soil) 11,263 — 182,439
Whig majority 3,074
Total vote 367,952

1849.—Whig vote (Canal Commissioner) 133,151
Native American vote 3,439 — 136,590
Democratic vote 144,740
Democratic majority 8,150
Total vote 281,330

1850.—Whig vote (Canal Commissioner) 131,938
Native American vote 1,094 — 133,032
Democratic vote 145,691
Democratic majority 12,659
Total vote 278,723

1851.—Vote for Governor—
William F. Johnston (Whig) 178,034
William Bigler (Democrat) 186,499
Democratic majority 8,465
Total vote 364,533

1852.—Vote for Judge of Supreme Court (in October)—
Buffin (Whig) 153,681
Stevenson (Free Soil) 3,911 — 157,592
Woodward (Democrat) 172,610
Democratic majority 15,018
Total vote 330,202
Vote for President (in November)—
Winfield Scott (Whig) 179,174
John P. Hale (Free Soil) 8,525 — 187,699
Franklin Pierce (Democrat) 198,568
Democratic majority 10,869
Total vote 386,267

1853.—Whig vote (Canal Commissioner) 118,112
Democratic vote 153,003
Democratic majority 34,891
Total vote 271,115

1854.—Vote for Governor—
James Pollock (Whig) 204,008
William Bigler (Democrat) 167,001
Whig majority 37,007
Total vote 371,009

1855.—Fusion vote (Canal Commissioner) 149,745
Scattering vote 14,253 — 163,998
Democratic vote 161,281
Democratic plurality 11,536
Opposition majority 2,717
Total vote 325,279

1856.—Fusion vote (Canal Commissioner, October) 210,111
Democratic vote 212,886
Democratic majority 2,775
Total vote 422,997
Vote for President (in November)—
John C. Fremont (Repub.) 148,272
Millard Fillmore (N. A.) 82,202 — 230,474
James Buchanan (Democrat) 230,772
Democratic majority 298
Total vote 461,246

1857.—Vote for Governor—
David Wilmot (Repub.) 146,136
Isaac Hazlehurst (N. A.) 28,132 — 174,268
William F. Packer (Democrat) 188,887
Democratic majority 14,619
Total vote 363,155

1858.—Vote for Judge of Supreme Court—
Read (Opposition) 198,117
Porter (Democrat) 171,130
Opposition majority 26,987
Total vote 369,247

1859.—Vote for Auditor-General—
Keim (Opposition) 182,282
Rowe (Democrat) 163,970
Opposition majority 18,312
Total vote 346,252

1860.—Vote for Governor (in October)—
Andrew G. Curtin (Republican) 262,403
Henry D. Foster (Democrat) 230,239
Republican majority 32,164
Total vote 492,642
Vote for President (in November)—
Abraham Lincoln (Republican) 268,030
Fusion ticket (Douglas and Breckinridge) 178,871
Stephen A. Douglas (Dem.) 16,765
John Bell (Union) 12,776 — 208,412
Republican majority 59,618
Total vote 476,442

1861.—There was no State ticket in the field.

1862.—Vote for Auditor-General—
Thomas E. Cochran (Republican) 215,616
Isaac Slenker (Democrat) 219,140
Democratic majority 3,524
Total vote 434,756

1863.—Vote for Governor—
Andrew G. Curtin (Republican) 269,496
George W. Woodward (Democrat) 254,171
Republican majority 15,325
Total vote 523,667

1864.—Vote for President—
Abraham Lincoln (Republican):—
Home vote 269,679
Army vote 26,712 — 296,391
George B. McClellan (Democrat):—
Home vote 263,967
Army vote 12,349 — 276,316
Republican majority 20,075
Total vote 572,707

1865.—Vote for Auditor General—
John F. Hartranft (Republican) 238,400
W. W. H. Davis (Democrat) 215,740
Republican majority 22,660
Total vote 454,140

1866.—Vote for Governor—
John W. Geary (Republican) 307,274
Hiester Clymer (Democrat) 290,096
Republican majority 17,178
Total vote 597,370

1867.—Vote for Supreme Court Judge:—
Henry W. Williams (Republican) 266,824
George Sharswood (Democrat) 267,746
Democratic majority 922
Total vote 534,570

The Votes of 1866 and 1867

give the following results when brought into comparison:—
Aggregate vote in 1866 597,370
" " 1867 534,570
Total loss 62,800
Republican vote in 1866 307,274
" " 1867 266,824
Republican loss 40,450
Democratic vote in 1866 290,096
" " 1867 267,746
Democratic loss 22,350
Excess of Republican loss 18,100
Republican majority in 1866 17,178
Democratic " 1867 922
Democratic gain on majority 18,100

The Congressional Districts in 1866 and 1867.

In the following table is given the vote for members of Congress in each District in the State in 1866, together with the vote of 1867, arranged by Congressional Districts for purposes of comparison:—

Districts	1866. Rep	Dem.	Maj	1867. Rep	Dem.	Maj.
1	7,728	12,192	4464D	6,913	12,704	5791D
2	12,612	9,475	3137R	12,231	9,970	2261R
3	12,520	11,516	1004R	11,073	12,085	1012D
4	14,551	12,126	2425R	14,336	12,781	1555R
5	12,259	11,800	459R	11,137	11,429	292D
6	11,447	14,009	562D	10,050	12,824	2774D
7	12,011	8,531	3480R	10,958	8,001	2957R
8	6,999	13,188	6189D	6,117	11,912	5795D
9	14,298	8,675	5623R	12,799	7,475	5324R
10	13,186	12,971	215R	10,881	10,881	Tie
11	9,121	15,967	6788D	7,812	13,949	6137D
12	13,274	15,286	2008D	11,932	13,094	1162D
13	11,940	10,653	1287R	10,324	9,631	693R
14	14,110	12,475	1515R	12,943	11,389	1554R
15	12,459	15,800	3341D	10,726	14,194	3468D
16	18,589	12,964	625R	11,980	11,995	15D
17	11,298	9,979	1319R	9,755	9,637	118R
18	14,734	12,688	2046R	13,220	11,964	1256R
19	15,107	12,481	2626R	12,556	11,393	1163R
20	17,106	15,222	1884R	13,785	12,645	1140R
21	13,053	12,669	384R	11,004	11,371	367D
22*	12,720	9,655	3065R	......	......	......
23*	14,197	10,012	4185R	......	......	......
22 & 23*	26,917	19,667	7250R	22,507	15,590	6917R
24	13,391	11,853	1538R	11,612	10,825	787R

*We have been unable to separate the vote of 1867 in Allegheny county, portions of which are embraced in the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Districts, and hence are obliged to give these two Districts together.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Electoral Vote from 1788.

Below is given the electoral vote for President from 1788 to 1864. Previous to 1804 each Elector voted for two candidates, the highest on the poll becoming President, and the next highest Vice-President:—

1788.—George Washington (without opposition) 69

1792.—George Washington (without opposition) 132

1796.—John Adams (Federalist) 71
Thomas Jefferson (Republican) 68
Adams' majority 3

1800.—Thomas Jefferson (Republican) 73
John Adams (Federalist) 64
Jefferson's majority 9

1804.—Thomas Jefferson (Republican) 162
Charles C. Pinckney (Federalist) 14
Jefferson's majority 148

1808.—James Madison (Republican) 152
Charles C. Pinckney (Federalist) 45
Madison's majority 107

1812.—James Madison (Republican) 127
De Witt Clinton (Opposition) 89
Madison's majority 38

1816.—James Monroe (Republican) 183
Rufus King (Opposition) 34
Monroe's majority 149

1820.—James Monroe (Republican) 218
Opposition 1
Monroe's majority 217

1824.—Andrew Jackson (Democrat) 99
John Q. Adams (Federalist) 84
Wm. H. Crawford (caucus Dem.) 41
Henry Clay (Republican) 37

[There being no choice, the election was thrown into the House of Representatives, and there decided in favor of John Quincy Adams.]

1828.—Andrew Jackson (Democrat) 178
John Q. Adams (Federalist) 83
Jackson's majority 95

1832.—Andrew Jackson (Democrat) 219
Henry Clay (Whig) 49
John Floyd (Whig) 11
William Wirt (Whig) 7 — 67
Jackson's majority 152

1836.—Martin Van Buren, (Dem.) 170
Wm. H. Harrison, (Whig) 73
Hugh L. White (Whig) 26
Daniel Webster (Whig) 14
Willie P. Mangum (Whig) 11 — 124
Van Buren's majority 46

1840.—Wm. H. Harrison, (Whig) 234
Martin Van Buren, (Democrat) 60
Harrison's majority 174

1844.—James K. Polk, (Democrat) 170
Henry Clay, (Whig) 105
Polk's majority 65

1848.—Zachary Taylor (Whig) 163
Lewis Cass (Democrat) 127
Taylor's majority 36

1852.—Franklin Pierce, (Democrat) 254
Winfield Scott, (Whig) 42
Pierce's majority 212

1856.—James Buchanan (Democrat) 174
John C. Fremont (Repub.) 114
Millard Fillmore (N. Am'n) 8 — 122
Buchanan's majority 52

1860.—Abraham Lincoln (Republican) 180
S. A. Douglas (Democrat) 12
John Bell (Union) 39
J. C. Breckinridge (Disunion) 72 — 123
Lincoln's majority 57

1864.—Abraham Lincoln (Republican) 216
George B. McClellan (Democrat) 21
Lincoln's majority 195

Popular Vote for President since 1828.

The popular vote for President is given below, since 1828, as far back as it can be ascertained with certainty. It should be remembered that South Carolina is not included, as the members of the Electoral College of that State were selected by the Legislature, previous to the Rebellion.

1828.—Andrew Jackson (Democrat) 650,028
John Quincy Adams (Fed) 512,158
Jackson's majority 137,870
Total vote 1,162,186

1832.—Andrew Jackson (Democrat) 687,502
Henry Clay (Whig), John Floyd (Whig), William Wirt, (Whig) } 550,189
Jackson's majority 137,403
Total vote 1,237,781

1836.—Martin Van Buren (Democrat) 771,968
William H. Harrison (Whig), Hugh L. White (Whig), Daniel Webster, (Whig), Willie P. Mangum (Whig) } 769,350
Van Buren's majority 2,618
Total vote 1,541,318

1840.—William H. Harrison (Whig) 1,274,203
Martin Van Buren (D.) 1,128,303
J. G. Birney (Free Soil) 7,609 — 1,135,912
Harrison's majority 138,291
Total vote 2,410,115

1844.—James K. Polk (Democrat) 1,329,013
Henry Clay (Whig) 1,291,643
J. G. Birney (Free Soil) 66,304 — 1,357,947
Democratic minority 28,934
Polk's plurality 37,370
Total vote 2,686,960

1848.—Zachary Taylor (Whig) 1,362,242
Lewis Cass (Dem.) 1,223,795
M. Van Buren (F. Soil) 291,378
Scattering 4,956 — 1,520,129
Whig minority 157,887
Taylor over Cass 138,447
Total vote 2,882,371

1852.—Franklin Pierce (Democrat) 1,600,513
Winfield Scott (Whig) 1,386,144
John P. Hale (Free Soil) 156,149 — 1,542,293
Pierce's majority 58,220
Total vote 3,142,806

1856.—James Buchanan (Democrat) 1,838,229
J. C. Fremont (Rep.) 1,342,164
M. Fillmore (Nat. Am.) 874,625 — 2,216,789
Democratic minority 378,560
Buchanan over Fremont 496,065
Buchanan over Fillmore 963,604
Total vote 4,055,018

1860.—Abraham Lincoln (Rep.) 1,866,452
S. A. Douglas (Dem.) 992,139
John Bell (Union) 571,902
J. C. Breckenridge (Disunion) 669,082
Fusion tickets* 580,618 — 2,813,741
Republican minority 947,289
Total vote 4,680,193

[*In consequence of the fusion tickets which were run in Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Texas, it is impossible to ascertain the exact vote cast for Douglas, Bell, and Breckenridge, or to give Mr. Lincoln's plurality over any one of them.]

1864.—Abraham Lincoln (Rep.) 2,223,035
George B. McClellan (Dem.) 1,811,754
Lincoln's majority 411,281
Total vote 4,034,789

The Vote of 1864 by States

was as follows, the majorities all being for Lincoln except those marked thus (*):—

States.	Lincoln, Rep.	M'Clellan, Dem.	Majorities.	Elect'l Votes.
Alabama	......	......	......	8
Arkansas	......	......	......	5
California	62,134	43,841	18,293	5
Connecticut	44,691	42,285	2,406	6
Delaware	8,155	8,767	*612	3
Florida	......	......	......	3
Georgia	......	......	......	9
Illinois	189,496	158,730	30,766	16
Indiana	150,422	130,233	20,189	13
Iowa	89,075	49,596	39,479	8
Kansas	16,441	3,691	12,750	3
Kentucky	27,786	64,301	*36,515	11
Louisiana	......	......	......	7
Maine	68,114	46,992	21,122	7
Maryland	40,153	32,739	7,414	7
Massachusetts	126,742	48,745	77,997	12
Michigan	91,521	74,604	16,917	8
Minnesota	25,060	17,375	7,685	4
Mississippi	......	......	......	7
Missouri	72,750	31,678	41,072	11
Nebraska	......	......	......	3
Nevada	9,826	6,594	3,232	3
New Hampshire	36,400	32,871	3,529	5
New Jersey	60,723	68,024	*7,301	7
New York	368,735	361,986	6,749	33
North Carolina	......	......	......	9
Ohio	265,154	205,568	59,586	21
Oregon	9,888	8,457	1,431	3
Pennsylvania	296,391	276,316	20,075	26
Rhode Island	14,349	8,718	5,631	4
South Carolina	......	......	......	6
Tennessee	......	......	......	10
Texas	......	......	......	6
Vermont	42,419	13,321	29,098	5
Virginia	......	......	......	10
West Virginia	23,152	10,438	12,714	5
Wisconsin	83,458	65,884	17,574	8
Totals	2,223,035	1,811,754	411,281	317
	1,811,754			
Majority	411,281			

The Last Vote in Each State

as far as it can be ascertained, is given in the following table:—

States.	Republican Vote.	Democratic Vote.	Majorities.	
Alabama	69,807	......	......	Const'n, 1868
Arkansas	27,913	26,597	1,316R	Const'n, 1868
California	44,584	47,969	3,385D	Lt.-Gov., 1867
Connecticut	48,779	50,551	1,772D	Governor, 1868
Delaware	8,598	9,810	1,212D	Governor, 1866
Florida	14,620	9,481*	5,129R	Const'n, 1868
"	14,170	10,144	4,026R	Governor, 1868
Georgia	88,123	69,750	18,373R	Const'n, 1868
"	83,146	76,099	7,047R	Governor, 1868
Illinois	203,045	147,058	55,987R	Congress, 1866
Indiana	169,601	155,399	14,202R	Sec. State, 1866
Iowa	90,789	58,880	31,909R	Sup. Judge, 1867
Kansas	19,370	8,151	11,219R	Governor, 1864
Kentucky	33,939	103,392*	69,453D	Governor, 1867
Louisiana	66,152	48,739	17,413R	Constit'n., 1868
"	64,941	41,814*	23,287R	Governor, 1868
Maine	57,649	46,035	11,614R	Governor, 1867
Maryland	21,890	63,602	41,712D	Governor, 1867
Mass.	98,306	70,360	27,946R	Governor, 1867
Michigan	80,819	55,865	24,954R	Sup. Judge, 1867
Minnesota	34,870	29,543	5,327R	Governor, 1867
Mississippi	......	......	......	......
Missouri	62,187	40,938	20,859R	Sup. Sch's., 1866
Nebraska	4,820	4,072	748R	Congress, 1866
Nevada	5,047	4,295	752R	Congress, 1866
New Hamp.	39,778	37,260	2,518R	Governor, 1868
New Jersey	65,462	63,971	1,491R	Congress, 1866
New York	375,099	323,029	47,930D	Sec. State, 1867
N. Carolina	93,084	74,015	19,069R	Const'n, 1868
Ohio	242,605	240,622	2,983R	Governor, 1867
Oregon	9,350†	10,650†	1,300D†	Congress, 1868
Pennsylvania	266,824	267,746	922D	Sup. Judge, 1867
Rhode Island	10,038	5,731	4,307R	Governor, 1868
S. Carolina	70,758	27,288	43,470R	Const'n, 1868
Tennessee	74,484	22,548	51,936R	Governor, 1867
Texas	44,689	......	......	Convent'n, 1868
Vermont	31,694	11,510	20,184R	Governor, 1867
Virginia	107,342	61,887	45,455R	Convent'n, 1867
W. Virginia	24,802	17,158	6,644R	Governor, 1866
Wisconsin	73,637	68,873	4,764R	Governor, 1867

NOTE.—The vote of Mississippi has not yet been announced, but the constitution is believed to be defeated by a very large vote. In Alabama, the constitution received a majority of the votes cast, but not a majority of those registered. The Texas Convention is still in session.

* Including scattering and Independent votes.
† Estimated.

THE CANDIDATES.

The following are the two tickets, now completed:—

Republican.	Democrat.
PRESIDENT.	
General U. S. Grant.	Horatio Seymour.
VICE-PRESIDENT.	
Schuyler Colfax.	Gen. F. P. Blair, Jr.
AUDITOR-GENERAL.	
Gen. J. F. Hartranft.	Charles E. Boyle.
SURVEYOR GENERAL.	
Jacob M. Campbell.	Gen. Wellington H. Ent.
MAYOR.	
Gen. Hector Tyndale.	Daniel M. Fox.
PRESIDENT JUDGE.	
J. I. Clark Hare.	William L. Hirst.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE.	
M. Russell Thayer.	Thomas Greenbank.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.	
Isaac Hazlehurst.	Furman Sheppard.
CITY CONTROLLER.	
Samuel P. Hancock.	George Getz.
CITY SOLICITOR.	
Thomas J. Worrell.	Thomas J. Barger.
RECEIVER OF TAXES.	
Richard Peltz.	John M. Melloy.
CITY COMMISSIONER.	
Major Alex. McCuen.	Major D. P. Weaver.
PROTHONOTARY COMMON PLEAS.	
Captain Donaghan.	Albert W. Fletcher.
CONGRESS.	
Districts.	
1......Benj. L. Berry.	S. J. Randall.
2......Charles O'Neill.	T. B. Florence.
3......Leonard Myers.	Dr. J. Moffett.
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